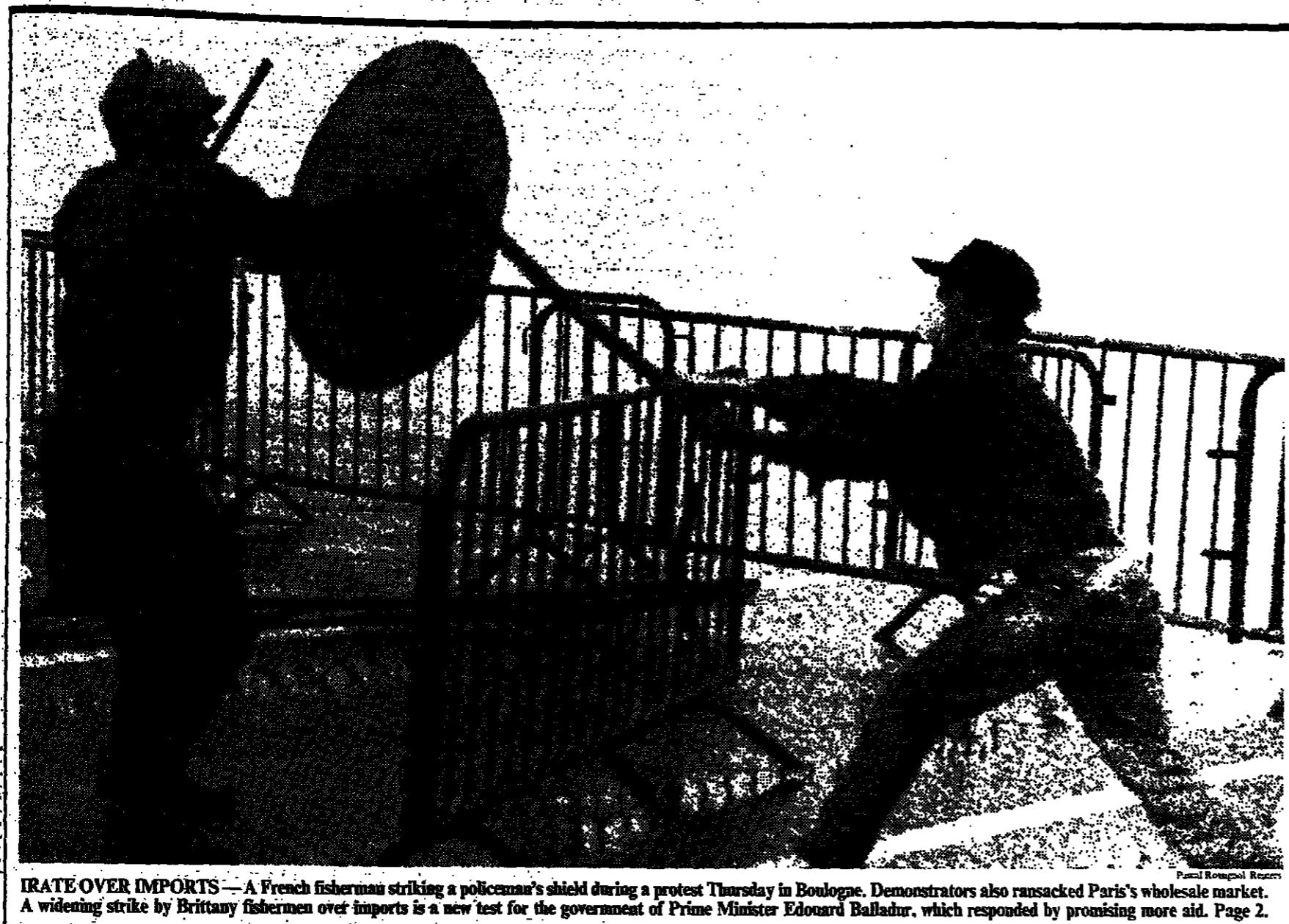


# Herald Tribune

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**IRATE OVER IMPORTS** — A French fisherman striking a policeman's shield during a protest Thursday in Boulogne. Demonstrators also ransacked Paris's wholesale market. A widening strike by Brittany fishermen over imports is a new test for the government of Prime Minister Edouard Balladur, which responded by promising more aid. Page 2.

## The Voters' Message for Kohl: It's the Economy!

By Brandon Mitchener

International Herald Tribune

**FRANKFURT** — Chancellor Helmut Kohl's handling of the German economy has emerged as such a political liability that elections beginning this spring could propel a new coalition to power for the first time in more than a decade.

Widespread skepticism of the government's recently published prediction that the pan-German economy would grow as much as 1.5 percent this year after shrinking 1.3 percent in 1993 was one clear sign that Germans are fed up with their officials' failed promises of an imminent recovery in Germany's biggest economy, which continues to struggle with recession and renewals.

Another sign of discontent was a three-hour debate Thursday in the Bundestag, the lower house of parliament, in which

Economics Minister Günter Rexrodt defended the government's new 30-point economic platform against charges by the opposition that it would fail to create a single job.

"We are dealing with the problem," Mr. Rexrodt said of the plan, which is a mixture of draft laws, plans and proposals to help revive the struggling economy by spurring investment and helping small business.

But Uwe Juno, economic expert for the opposition Social Democratic Party called the plan window dressing to hide the government's poor track record during the recession.

Germans will be called to the polls beginning in March for 19 separate state and local elections this year, culminating in Oct. 16 federal elections in which Chancellor Helmut Kohl's conservative-liberal coalition is widely expected to cede power

to a new, grand coalition or a government led by the Social Democrats.

As Bonn fiddles, public disgust with officials and distrust of their ability to make government more responsive bodes ill both for the re-election chances of Mr. Kohl and the likelihood that Germany will be able to provide the economic leadership Europe needs anytime soon.

"The economy will weigh on Mr. Kohl in the voting booth," said Peter-Rüdiger Puf, chief economist at Daimler-Benz AG, the biggest German industrial group. He said that Mr. Kohl, chancellor for more than 10 years, "claimed credit for a decade of economic growth and will now be held accountable for the recession as well, even if it is not entirely his fault."

Mr. Puf and many other critics blame the government's

See GERMANY, Page 13

## Britain's Not-So-Special Relationship

By John Darnton

New York Times Service

**LONDON** — The dispute over the American visit for Gerry Adams, the Irish republican leader, has touched a deep wellspring of anxiety here — the fear that the United States no longer cares about Britain.

British governments are accustomed to new American administrations coming into office infatuated with the political throw-weight of the Germans or casting a covetous eye at commercial possibilities in Asia. It happened with Ronald Reagan and it happened even more with George Bush, according to Lady Thatcher's memoirs.

But sooner or later, the thinking goes, the Yanks will get in a tight spot with some dictator somewhere, a Gadhafi or a Saddam Hussein, and when they need the moral and military backing for a little police action, they will find out who their real friends are.

Then they will come home again. That trans-Atlantic phone link that visits Winston Churchill to Franklin Roosevelt will start humming again, and the "special relationship," as Churchill called it, will be alive and well.

Except this time with the Clinton Administration, it is not turning out that way.

Things have even reached the point where Prime Minister John Major has trouble getting President Bill Clinton on the line. When he called to congratulate him on the passage of NAFTA in November, a senior government official admitted sheepishly at the time, he could not rouse him. (Mr. Clinton called back a few days later.)

Now the two men, who would seem to have a lot in common — they

### NEWS ANALYSIS

are roughly of the same generation, both "self-made" and of modest origins — rarely talk at all. Perhaps once a month, ventured a British official, who pointed out that they had just seen each other, along with the other heads of state, at the NATO summit meeting in January.

On Tuesday, Mr. Major summoned the American ambassador, Raymond Seitz, to Downing Street to express his displeasure at the visa for Mr. Adams — a diplomatic démarche virtually unknown in recent memory.

Though there has been a flurry of communications through the embassies and through the foreign secretary, Douglas Hurd, who

See ULSTER, Page 4

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### NEWS ANALYSIS

to Mrs. Albright's comments, describing them as a "fairly stern warning" to Mr. Tudjman about possible economic sanctions being imposed on his nation.

But European governments are badly divided over the usefulness of more sanctions to help achieve peace at the late date in the Bosnian imbroglio. There are increasing signs that the European Union, particularly

See BOSNIA, Page 4

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See BOSNIA, Page 4

### Kiosk

#### Japanese Launch Their Own Rocket

**TANEGASHIMA**, Japan (AP) — The first powerful rocket developed completely in Japan lifted into space Friday, carrying Japanese hopes of leadership in commercial satellite launching.

The rocket, called the H-II, which took 270 billion yen (about \$2.4 billion) to develop

Book Review

Page 9.

Newsstand Prices	Dow Jones	Trib Index
Andorra ..... 9.00 FF Luxembourg 60 L Fr.	Down 7.88	Down 0.71%
Antilles ..... 11.20 FF Morocco ..... 12 Dh	3,987.00	118.41
Cameroon ..... 1,400 CFA Côte d'Ivoire ..... 8.00 Rials		
Egypt ..... E.P. 5,000 Saudi Arabia 9.00 R.		
France ..... 9.00 FF Senegal 960 CFA		
Gabon ..... 960 CFA Spain ..... 200 PTAS		
Greece ..... 300 Dr. Tunisia ..... 1,000 Din		
Ivory Coast 1,120 CFA Turkey ..... T.L. 12,000		
Jordan ..... 1.10 U.A.E. ..... 2.50 Dirh.		
Lebanon ..... US\$1.50 U.S. M.R. (Eur.) 51.10		

Bridge

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## Human-Rights Report's New, Grim Focus

### U.S. Cites Discrimination and Abuse of Women Worldwide

By Steven Greenhouse

New York Times Service

**WASHINGTON** — For the first time, the State Department has focused on the treatment of women in its annual human-rights report, and its findings are grim: forced sterilizations and abortions in China; Burmese and Thai girls coerced into prostitution; maids beaten in Saudi Arabia, and girls ritually mutilated in Sudan and Somalia.

In painstaking detail, the report on 193 countries issued this week paints a dreary picture of day-to-day discrimination and abuse.

In Zaire, girls spend one-third as much time in school as boys and do most of the heavy farm work.

Colombian women typically earn 30 to 40 percent less than men.

But the State Department's human-rights

In Congo, adultery is illegal for women, but not for men.

Indonesian women are loath to go out alone at night because they are widely seen as fair game for sexual attack.

"We wanted to highlight the situation that many women face around the world," said Timothy E. Wirth, the State Department's counselor who oversees human-rights policy.

"There is a problem of rampant discrimination against women, and physical abuse is just the most obvious example."

The report took a broad view of women and human rights, looking not just at abuses by governments, but also at the indignities and discrimination that governments often have little to do with.

Colombian women typically earn 30 to 40 percent less than men.

team reported progress in a handful of countries.

In Turkey, the government has opened shelters for battered women, and Turkish women are working in increasing numbers in professions, business and government, including the courts.

In Mexico, women now hold some of the senior positions in the Congress, and the government is sponsoring widespread education programs on women's rights.

"It's an important breakthrough for the administration to tell governments around the world that this is something we are at least starting to give lip service to and hopefully will take more seriously in the years to come," said Patricia Ireland, president of the National Organization for Women.

See WOMEN, Page 4

مكتبة الأصل



## Clinton Lifts 19-Year-Old U.S. Embargo On Vietnam

### Veterans' Pleas Rejected; Washington Will Set Up Liaison Office in Hanoi

International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton lifted the U.S. economic embargo on Vietnam on Thursday, opening the way to reconciliation with a country that fought the United States to a standstill in a war that rent American society.

In announcing his initiative, broadcast from the White House, Mr. Clinton said he had also decided to "establish a liaison office in Vietnam," a preliminary step toward diplomatic relations.

But the president emphasized that before normal relations were fully established, "we need more progress, more cooperation and

Hanoi's neighbors see a chance for greater regional cooperation. Page 5.

Vietnam welcomes the lifting of the embargo as end of an outdated relic of war. Page 5.

more answers" about American servicemen still missing and unaccounted for from a conflict that ended nearly 20 years ago.

Mr. Clinton said that accounting was still foremost in his mind when it came to Vietnam and that the main reason for removing the trade embargo was that it "offers the best way of resolving the fate of those who are missing."

He said that he had met earlier in the day with representatives of veterans' groups to whom he explained his reasons.

"Some were not convinced," he said.

The president was acting on the unanimous recommendation of his national security advisers, who recently made their opinions known in a formal action memorandum, which the president signed Thursday.

Mr. Clinton's move was made possible politically by a bipartisan resolution in the Senate last week urging him to remove the economic sanctions imposed against North Vietnam in 1964 and a reunified Vietnam in 1975.

That vote had the support of most of the Vietnam veterans in the Senate, including John S. McCain, 3d, an Arizona Republican who was a prisoner of war for nearly six years, John F. Kerry of Massachusetts, a Democrat who was wounded three times in combat, and Bob Kerrey, a Nebraska Democrat, who won the Medal of Honor, the nation's highest award for valor.

Their support and the lopsided vote — 62 to 38 — gave Mr. Clinton political cover for his action. Mr. Clinton needed the protection because he avoided the military draft when he was of an age to go to Vietnam, and he opposed U.S. involvement in the conflict.

The embargo has remained a highly charged issue among some veterans groups and the families of missing soldiers. Many had urged that the embargo be maintained because, they said, Hanoi had lied about U.S. prisoners, all of whom were to have been returned under the 1973 Paris peace accord that ended U.S. participation in the war. More than 2,200 Americans are listed as missing in Vietnam.

Pressure for lifting the embargo has come from businesses, which want to invest in and sell to the fast-growing Vietnamese economy, as well from many who believe that Vietnam has done all it can to cooperate in the search for missing U.S. service personnel.

In a larger sense, the debate in the administration and in Congress was about whether the war was finally over or not.

Senator Kerry argued that more than half of Vietnam's 70 million people were under the age of 24 and had nothing to do with the war.

Maintaining a U.S. trade embargo while Japan, France and other economic competitors are doing business there "is an embargo against ourselves," Mr. Kerry was quoted by The Washington Post as saying.

## Critics Let Fly At Hosokawa Over Tax Plan

By James Sterngold

New York Times Service

**TOKYO** — Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa faced the harshest personal attacks of his tenure on Thursday, and his government was threatened with a split as even some close allies criticized his proposal for a \$35 billion cut in income taxes and an even larger increase in sales taxes after three years.

The normally superbly controlled and highly visible prime minister stumbled through a news conference at 1 A.M. when he announced the proposals, which are intended to revive the recession-bound economy and rebalance the tax system. Mr. Hosokawa then all but disappeared on Thursday as business leaders and politicians, including some members of his own party, took turns lambasting the plan and Mr. Hosokawa's leadership.

As representatives of the parties in his governing coalition met throughout the day to resolve the crisis through compromise, the only thing they agreed on was that the plan would have to be altered, particularly the proposed rise in the sales tax. If not, they warned, a number of cabinet members would resign, the budget would not be passed, and the government would risk collapsing.

"Everyone makes mistakes, but then we have to admit it and correct them," said Masayoshi Takemura, the chief cabinet secretary and head of the New Harburger Party, one of Mr. Hosokawa's staunchest supporters.

In addition, some economists warned that even with the size of the stimulus measures, the

See JAPAN, Page 4

## Coalition Sagging In Bonn

### Another Minister From East Quits

By Craig R. Whitney  
New York Times Service

BONN — Rainer Orleb, one of only two remaining cabinet ministers from East Germany in Chancellor Helmut Kohl's coalition government, resigned Thursday, citing health problems.

Mr. Orleb, 49, a member of the small Free Democratic Party, who was minister of education, had been ill with circulatory and respiratory ailments since late last year.

He was the 10th minister in the past 18 months to resign.

Mr. Kohl's Christian Democratic alliance is running far behind the Social Democratic opposition in public opinion polls, a bad sign for the government coalition in a year that will see 19 state, local and national elections culminating with a parliamentary election on Oct. 16.

With unemployment expected to rise this year to beyond 10 percent, 4 million people, and public sector debt now at a record of more than \$815 billion, the Christian Democrats have lost some of the reputation for conservative government that has kept the coalition in power since 1982.

The Social Democrats have been moving from the left back to the center under a new leader, Rudolf Schäping, 46, premier of Rhine-Land-Palatinate. Polls predict that if the national election were held tomorrow, they would win 39 percent of the vote, compared with 29 to 33 percent for the Christian Democrats.

The Christian Democrats won 43.8 percent of the vote in the last election in December 1990, just after the unification of the country, for which Mr. Kohl was able to claim most of the credit.

Nearly half those polled in a recent television survey said they expected the Social Democrats to win, while only 17 percent thought the Christian Democrats would.



The last parts of the Berlin Wall being removed Thursday. New buildings will then be constructed.

## Downward Trend for Asylum Seekers

Reuters

BONN — The number of foreigners seeking refuge in Germany continued to drop last month, six months after Bonn imposed tough limits on political asylum, the Interior Ministry said on Thursday.

The ministry said the number of refugees, most of them from Eastern Europe, were less than 13,200 last month.

That was down from more than 14,000 in December and a 64 percent drop from 36,300 in January of last year.

Bonn limited what had been Europe's most liberal asylum law after a rising tide of refugees came under attack by neo-Nazi and racist gangs after German unity in 1990.

The law made it much harder to apply for asylum and gave authorities more powers to order speedy deportations.

The limits reduced the number of asylum seekers last year by more than 25 percent, down to 323,000 — the first annual reduction in years.

## Ukraine Deputies Agree to Remove START Conditions

Reuters

KIEV — The Ukrainian parliament moved closer to nuclear disarmament Thursday by removing conditions on ratification of the START-1 agreement, but it postponed the main step of adhering to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

Deputies implicitly approved an agreement signed in Moscow last month by the presidents of Ukraine, Russia and the United States offering Kiev \$1 billion in compensation and security guarantees for giving up its weapons.

But the failure to take the 1968 treaty as a nonnuclear state was certain to displease the United States and other Western countries anxious at what they see as recalibration in honoring pledges to go nonnuclear.

President Leonid M. Kravchuk's foreign policy spokesman, Anton Buncenko, told the Interfax-Ukraine news agency that the outcome was "an important step which will speed the beginning of real disarmament."

"But the president's proposal was not fully accepted," he added. "We are not entirely satisfied."

Mr. Kravchuk had urged parliament to drop 13 conditions attached to the START-1 agreement in November and join the treaty, saying Ukraine otherwise faced isolation and ruin.

Deputies approved by a wide margin two points of a resolution acknowledging that the Moscow accord satisfied the conditions and authorizing the government to proceed with the provisions of START-1.

It also accepted the Lisbon protocol appended to START-1 saying Ukraine had to join the nonproliferation pact as soon as possible.

But a clause on Ukraine joining it did not receive enough votes to be included in the resolution.

"The most important thing is that the government has been given the right to implement START-1 without conditions," said Valentin Lemish, head of parliament's de-

fense committee. The next step is for Ukraine to join the nonproliferation treaty, he said.

Other deputies urged caution during the debate, suggesting it would hurt Ukraine's interests.

"We cannot join," said Yuri Kostenko, environment minister, and head of a commission that examined START-1 for more than a year.

"We would lose our right to claim the weapons as our property," he said. "Russia can say it is its own property, and we would lose all our claim to compensation."

Mr. Kravchuk said signature of the Moscow accord had allowed Ukraine to emerge from isolation.

"I cannot understand and people around the world cannot understand why Ukraine does not join," he said.

"Our future as an independent sovereign state depends not on nuclear weapons but on economic prosperity."

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Senate Panel Unanimously for Perry

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Senate Armed Services Committee voted Thursday, 13 to 0, to recommend confirmation by the full Senate of William J. Perry as defense secretary.

The committee chairman, Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia, called Mr. Perry "a highly qualified individual capable of serving with distinction as secretary of defense." He said Mr. Perry had consistently demonstrated "high standards of integrity."

Senator Strom Thurmond of South Carolina, the ranking Republican on the panel, said Mr. Perry had "a fine record" both in civilian life and as the No. 2 man at the Pentagon.

**Black Muslim Fires Anti-Semitic Aide**

WASHINGTON (AP) — Louis Farrakhan, leader of the Nation of Islam, said Thursday that he was discussing a top aide for making anti-Semitic remarks, calling the community "repugnant" and "mean-spirited." Mr. Farrakhan dissociated himself from the words of his national spokesman, Khalid Abdul Muhammad, who had referred to Jews in a speech in November as "bloodsuckers."

"In that instance, he was not representing us," Mr. Farrakhan said. "He was representing himself." Mr. Farrakhan said he found the speech "repugnant, mean-spirited" and "against the spirit of Islam." But he added, "While I stand by the truths that he spoke, I must condemn in the strongest terms the manner in which those truths were represented."

Mr. Farrakhan left open the possibility that Mr. Muhammad could be reinstated and said he remained a member of the Nation of Islam. The outspoken Muslim leader said he remained convinced that the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith was prejudiced against blacks and was trying to destroy him and the Nation of Islam.

### Palestinian Fighter Killed in Gaza

GAZA CITY, Israeli-Occupied Gaza Strip (AP) — Israeli troops killed a fugitive Palestinian fighter on Thursday during a shoot-out in a refugee district, witness said.

Reports said the Palestinian, Selim Mawafi, 24, was killed in a gunfire in the Shababia refugee district in the southern Gaza Strip. Israel's national news agency, Ilna, said soldiers engaged in Ambas had been operating in the camp, trying to capture wanted fugitives. Mr. Mawafi headed a breakaway faction of the Fatah Hawa, according to El Fatah, the Palestine Liberation Organization faction that is led by the PLO chairman, Yasser Arafat. The Fatah Hawa are the military wing of Fatah in the Gaza Strip.

PLO leaders criticized Israel for pressing the hunt for fugitives at a time of peacemaking and said the killing could raise tensions and complicate talks on putting into effect limited Palestinian autonomy in the occupied territories.

### Blast Rips German Center in Athens

ATHENS (AP) — A time bomb exploded at a German cultural center early Thursday, damaging the building but causing no injuries.

The police said an extreme leftist group, Revolutionary Popular Struggle, took responsibility for the bombing in a telephone call to an Athens newspaper.

The group has called on the Socialist government of Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou to release what it called "political prisoners," apparently a reference to people imprisoned by the previous conservative government for allegedly carrying out terrorist acts. The group has carried out dozens of bombings against both local and foreign targets here since the mid-1970s, and has opposed Greece's membership in the European Union and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

### 2 Charges Dropped in Charles Assault

SYDNEY (AP) — The two most serious charges will be dropped against David Kang, the student accused of firing blanks from a starter's pistol at Prince Charles, prosecutors said Thursday.

Changes of attacking and threatening the prince, filed under a law to protect visiting foreign leaders and officials, will be dropped because Charles is not covered by the law, the prosecutors said. Mr. Kang, 23, is accused of firing the pistol at the prince during an outdoor ceremony Jan. 26 in Sydney. Charles was unharmed.

Mr. Kang still faces four charges: assault, breach of the peace, firearm possession and using a firearm. These carry penalties ranging from two to seven years in prison. At a brief hearing Thursday, police officials testified that Mr. Kang, who is being held in the psychiatric ward of a Sydney prison hospital, had a long history of mental illness.

### China's Party Chief Finds Some Fault

BEDING (Reuters) — The Communist Party chief, Jiang Zemin, used a television appearance on Thursday to mock China's armies of rural party officials, suggesting that fewer than one-third of them were competent.

Mr. Jiang, who is also president, was shown on state television visiting and banting with farmers and village leaders during a six-day tour of Shandong province. In the crowded living room of Wang Yunkang's village party secretary in Qiaoli, Mr. Jiang voiced his exasperation.

"You've linked party policy and rules with your work and but the party's call into practice," he praised Mr. Wang. "If all the party branches in rural areas were like yours, everything would be fine. If one-third of rural officials nationwide were like you it would be great."

### Court Rejects Libya Claim on Chad

THE HAGUE (Reuters) — The International Court of Justice on Thursday overwhelmingly rejected Libya's claim to a huge swathe of Chadian territory.

Ruling on a 20-year border dispute that has twice erupted into war between the two African countries, the United Nations court threw out Libya's claim to some 500,000 square kilometers (200,000 square miles) of desert thought to contain oil and uranium.

The court ruled, 16 to 1, that the border between the two countries had been fixed by a 1933 treaty between Libya and France, the former colonial power in Chad. The judgment leaves the border as it is shown in most atlases.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### Foreign Victim Identified in Thailand

BANGKOK (AP) — A second Japanese man has been identified as a victim of a gang of policemen who robbed and killed foreigners, a police source said Thursday.

Based on information from suspects in the case, the police identified the victim as Haruo Hayashi, 38. The source said the police had matched the identification to a body they discovered last July 20 in Prachinburi, 95 kilometers (59 miles) east of Bangkok.

Last week, the police announced the arrests of seven policemen they charged had killed 13 Asian foreigners. Two of the victims were identified as Taiwanese, three were from Hong Kong and four apparently from China. The identities of the others were uncertain, and police thought as many as 30 people might have been murdered.

Gales, torrential rains and blizzards swept Britain on Thursday, halting ferry crossings, causing damage to buildings and prompting flood alerts. Ten rivers in Devon were on flood alert. Ferry crossings between the Isle of Wight and the English mainland were disrupted. Sailings between Northern Ireland and Scotland were halted. Winds of up to 75 miles an hour (120 kilometers an hour) were reported in Wales and Northern Ireland. There were long delays at Belfast airports.

Some shops can open Sunday, Mayor Francesco Rutelli announced. Many categories of stores also must close Monday mornings, and food stores close Thursday afternoons, except in summer, when they close on Saturday afternoon.

(AP)

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Brazil	000-802	France	15-00-19	Lebanon	425-026
Chile	00-036	Germany*	030-002	Mexico*	95-800-674-7000
Colombia	980-16-0001	Greece	00-800-0201	Netherlands	06-022-91-22
Cyprus	080-90000	Hungary	00-800-0411	Norway	050-029
Czech Rep.	00-42-00012	India*	000-07	Peru*	000-190
Denmark	8000-0022	Ireland	1-800-551-001	Poland	070-04-000-222
Dominican Republic	1-800-751-6624	Israel	171-150-2727	Portugal	05-017-024

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# THE AMERICAS / THE ALTERNATIVE PLAN

## Clinton Lobbies, but Business Group Backs a Rival Health Bill

By Dana Priest and Ann Devroy

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Business Roundtable, representing 200 of the nation's largest companies, has voted to support the health-care bill sponsored by Representative James Cooper, Democrat of Tennessee, despite a week of intense lobbying by President Bill Clinton, his wife and top cabinet officials to persuade the group to hold off.

The Roundtable's policy committee ignored White House entreaties and voted to make the Cooper plan the "starting point" in its negotiations with Congress. "It is built around market mechanisms, as opposed to regulation," said John Ong, chief executive officer of B. F. Goodrich Co.

Mr. Ong said the group believed that the Clinton administration's plan "has the potential to create additional unfunded, off-budget entitlement programs."

"It also seeks to control costs through government regulation of the health-care industry and price controls," he said.

The vote, which Mr. Ong described only as "a significant majority," adds to the momentum Mr. Cooper has built for his alternative plan in recent weeks. This week, the National Governors' Association endorsed elements of health reform that are strikingly similar to Mr. Cooper's, although they did not embrace his plan by name.

"The good news keeps happening," Mr. Cooper said Wednesday night after the Roundtable vote.

George Stephanopoulos, the White House senior adviser, expressed disappointment in the vote. "It was a vote, unfortunately, led and influenced by the insurance interests and others who are wedded to the status quo," he said.

But an administration health-care spokesman, Jeff Ellic, said, "The president is a lot more concerned about where this ends up than where it starts."

On Thursday, the American Chamber of Commerce announced its opposition to the health plan, which it said proposed an unreasonably heavy "burden of high employee premium contributions, rich benefits and counterproductive regulation."

The Associated Press reported from Washington. "We believe that it cannot even be used as a starting point," Robert Patricelli, a chamber official, told the House Ways and Means Committee.

The White House — which added a last-minute, multimillion-dollar sweetener to the Clinton health-care bill for auto manufacturers and steelmakers by having the government pay for coverage for its early retirees — was desperate to stave off an endorsement of the Cooper bill, officials said.

Administration leaders feared that "if you lose big business now, it becomes unacceptable for other groups with problems to budge," said one adviser. "If the dam breaks toward Cooper, the White House could drown people with doubts, and that would create a bad political dynamic of its own."

The House Energy and Commerce subcommittee on health and the environment, meanwhile, held its first hearing on the Cooper bill, offering a free-for-all preview of the coming congressional debate.

Mr. Cooper, testifying before the panel, said he saw his bill questioned by the Energy and Commerce Committee chairman, John D. Dingell of Michigan, and the subcommittee chairman, Henry A. Waxman of California. The Republicans at the hearing were generally laudatory.

"I do not agree with 100 percent of it," said Representative J. Alex McMillan, Republican of North Carolina, but it is "extraordinarily concise."

Congressional aides said the Cooper bill appeared to have more support than Mr. Clinton's among committee members. The vote in the committee is viewed as politically symbolic because the committee is scheduled to be the first of five major congressional panels to mark up health-care legislation.

The Business Roundtable is made up of 200 chief executives from a cross section of the nation's Fortune 500 companies. Its support of any bill is remarkable given the divergent and sometimes diametrically opposed interests of its member companies.

At least 10 companies voted against the move, including General Motors Corp., Ford Motor Co., Chrysler Corp., American Airlines Inc., Bethlehem Steel Corp. and Southern California Edison Co. These firms have been helping the White House lobby the Roundtable.

The Clinton and Cooper plans share many features, including insurance reform provisions and the use of purchasing cooperatives to help firms pool their market clout to get lower-priced insurance. Both bills combine government regulation and incentives to increase competition in the market to curb health costs and make insurance more affordable.

But Mr. Cooper's bill rejects Mr. Clinton's reliance on employers to finance coverage for workers and government-imposed limits on insurance premiums to hold down costs. Instead, the Cooper plan focuses on bringing down health costs so that more people can afford to buy insurance. It uses a change in the tax code — limiting the value of health benefits that are tax-deductible — to make consumers more price sensitive.

## Study Cites High Cost Of Drugs In the U.S.

By Robert Pear

New York Times Service  
WASHINGTON — Top-selling prescription drugs typically cost much more in the United States than in Britain, where drug company profits are limited under a national health program, the General Accounting Office says.

Drug company executives challenged many of the findings, but members of Congress cited the report as evidence that the government should impose some restraints on drug prices, as President Bill Clinton has proposed.

The General Accounting Office, an investigative arm of Congress, said factory prices for 77 frequently dispensed drugs were 60 percent higher in the United States than in Britain in 1992. For 47 of these drugs, it said in its report Wednesday, U.S. prices were more than twice as high as those in Britain.

Auditors and economists from the accounting agency said the price differentials were smaller for new drugs than for older products. In bringing new drugs to market in recent years, manufacturers say they have tried to set similar prices in all the industrialized countries.

Representative Henry A. Waxman, Democrat of California, chairman of the Energy and Commerce subcommittee on health, said Britain's experience showed it was possible to have lower drug prices and a "thriving research-based pharmaceutical industry." Mr. Waxman requested the study.

Drugs in the study were chosen from a list of the 200 products most frequently dispensed in 1991. The auditors focused on 77 products available in the same form and strength in Britain and the United States.

## More Ethical Questions on Mrs. Clinton Her Role as Lawyer in Case Involving a Friend Is the Issue

The Associated Press

CHICAGO — Hillary Rodham Clinton represented federal turf regulators in a \$3.3 million lawsuit against a Clinton friend and eventually settled the case for \$200,000, the Chicago Tribune reported Thursday.

President Bill Clinton's personal and political links to Dan Lassiter have been widely reported.

But the Tribune story, based on court records, was the first that Mrs. Clinton had represented the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. in a suit accusing Mr. Lassiter of fraud in the failure of a savings and loan.

Thomas Scorte, who teaches legal ethics at the University of Chicago, said Mrs. Clinton's position raises questions about her professional conduct.

"A lawyer is required to represent the interest of his client zealously," he said. "There is a substantial question about whether an attorney is representing a client zealously if the opponent of the client is someone with whom the attorney had a political, financial and personal relationship."

A spokesman for the U.S. agency, David Barr, told the Tribune that its attorneys are trying to find records on the case in order to learn whether the Rose Law Firm, the Little Rock, Arkansas, firm for which Mrs. Clinton worked, notified it of any potential conflict of interest.

It is the second time conflict of interest questions have been raised regarding the Rose firm's work for federal regulators.

In the other case, the firm's senior partner, Webster Hubbell, now the No. 3 official at the Justice Department, was paid by the government in 1989 to settle litigation against a firm accused of negligence in the failure of Madison Guaranty Savings and Loan in Arkansas.

The firm, including Mrs. Clinton, had done legal work for the S&L before its failure.

Mr. Lassiter is a convicted drug dealer who ran a bond trading firm. He signed deals with several thrifts, including First American Savings and Loan in the Chicago suburb of Oak Brook, to trade Treasury bond futures.

First American eventually sued Mr. Lassiter's bond firm, accusing it of fraud.

First American was seized by federal regulators in 1986, before the lawsuit went to court, and its head, the former governor of Illinois, Dan Walker, was himself convicted of fraud.

About the same time, Mr. Lassiter was convicted of cocaine trafficking and was imprisoned.

Regulators decided to pursue First American's lawsuit. The agency hired the Rose Law Firm to handle its cases in Arkansas.

Most of the law firm's S&L legal work was handled by Mr. Hubbell. But the firm assigned the Mr. Lassiter case to Mrs. Clinton and Vincent Foster, the White House lawyer who committed suicide in July, the Tribune reported.

Mrs. Clinton and Mr. Foster negotiated the settlement, the report said.

Mr. Clinton's ties to Mr. Lassiter were personal and political.

In the summer of 1985, Mr. Clinton successfully lobbied the Arkansas Legislature to approve a contract for Mr. Lassiter to sell \$30.2 million in bonds for the state police radio system. The contract earned him \$750,000.

In the early 1980s, he helped Mr. Clinton's half brother, Roger Clinton, pay off drug debts. He also encouraged his workers to contribute to Mr. Clinton's gubernatorial campaigns.

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Scientists believe the film samples could surpass those grown on Earth. But Loren Pfeiffer, a physicist at AT&T Bell Laboratories in Murray Hill, New Jersey, said similar results eventually could be obtained on Earth.

Discovery is also carrying Spacehab, a commercial laboratory in the shuttle's cargo bay. It contains 12 NASA-sponsored experiments but has no commercial customers.

This is the 18th flight for Discovery — the most of any shuttle — and the 60th mission since the program began 13 years ago. The spacecraft is scheduled to return to Cape Canaveral on Friday.

## U.S.-Russia Mission Ends a Space Race

The Associated Press

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida — Discovery lifted off at dawn Thursday with the first Russian to fly on a U.S. space shuttle, opening a new space age free of Cold War rivalry.

The spacecraft roared away at 7:10 A.M., rising into a clear sky with huge clouds of vapor in its wake. It quickly settled into a 218-mile orbit and is expected to remain aloft for eight days on a scientific mission.

Joining the five Americans on the mission was Sergei Krikalev, who wore a Russian flag patch on the shoulder of his orange flight suit. Just before liftoff, the head of Russia's space program, Yuri Koptev, wished Mr. Krikalev good luck.

It is the first U.S.-Russian manned mission since the Apollo-Soyuz docking in 1975, and the first time that astronauts and cosmonauts have been launched in the same spaceship.

The Russians were treated to a rare, trouble-free launch. National Aeronautics and Space Administration officials had worried that temperatures might be too low for a safe liftoff, but it was 46 degrees Fahrenheit (8 centigrade) at

launching time, a little warmer than expected.

"It is remarkable that this launch has been on schedule, and everything is well, going all right," Mr. Koptev told NASA officials. "I hope that our future cooperative projects, everything will be going as well."

The United States and its former space rival expect Discovery's voyage to lead to more joint missions and, by 2001, a shared space station. Up to 10 shuttle dockings are planned with Russia's current station, Mir, starting next year.

"Today was the start of a whole new era," said Daniel Goldin, NASA administrator. "Instead of spending another 10 years of frustration making a lot

of drawings and not getting anywhere, by the end of this century we're going to have an 800,000-pound station with humans always in space from all over the world that we can take pride in."

"When the economy of our country and Russia strengthens out, it's on to Mars."

Mr. Krikalev, a Mir veteran, already has spent 463 days in space. The shuttle's flight commander, Charles Bolden Jr., its pilot, Kenneth Reightler Jr., and the other U.S. members of the all-male crew had logged a combined total of 52 space days.

On Saturday, the crew is to release a satellite that will be used to grow thin semiconductor films in the vacuum of space. The \$13.5 million satellite will be retrieved with the shuttle's robot arm two days later.

Scientists believe the film samples could surpass those grown on Earth. But Loren Pfeiffer, a physicist at AT&T Bell Laboratories in Murray Hill, New Jersey, said similar results eventually could be obtained on Earth.

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## REPUBLIC OF COTE D'IVOIRE

Union - Discipline - Travail

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

COMMITTEE FOR THE PRIVATIZATION  
AND RESTRUCTURING OF THE PARASTATAL  
SECTOR

## INVITATION TO TENDER

### IDENTIFICATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF A COMMUNICATION STRATEGY IN THE AREA OF PRIVATIZATION

#### ARTICLE 1 - SUBJECT OF THE INVITATION TO TENDER

The subject of this invitation to tender concerns the identification and implementation of a communication strategy for the privatization programme in the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire.

#### ARTICLE 2 - FINANCING

Services will be paid from the resources made available to the Government of Côte d'Ivoire by the International Development Association (World Bank) (Crédit N° IVC - 2363).

#### ARTICLE 3 - BIDDING DOCUMENTS

Bidding documents are available at the following address:

COMITE DE PRIVATISATION ET DE RESTRUCTURATION

DU SECTEUR PARA-PUBLIC

6, Boulevard de l'Indépendance

01 BP 1141 ABIDJAN - PLATEAU

REPUBLIC OF COTE D'IVOIRE

WEST AFRICA

Tel: (225) 22 22 31/22 22 32

Fax: (225) 22 22 35

for a non refundable fee of CFAF 50,000 (fifty thousand CFA francs) in cheque addressed to the Comité de Privatisation (CFAF 1 = FF 0.01).

#### ARTICLE 4 - SUBMISSION OF BIDDING DOCUMENTS

The bidding documents should be submitted on or before March 17th, 1994, 18:00 hours GMT at the address indicated above.

#### ARTICLE 5 - OPENING OF BIDS

Bids will be opened on March 18th, 1994 at 9:00 hours GMT at the Direction des Marchés Publics in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire.

## China Rejects State Dept. Criticism

The Associated Press

BEIJING — China on Thursday denounced criticism in the State Department's annual human-rights report as "utterly irresponsible" and said they ignored Chinese legal guarantees of democratic rights.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman, Wu Jianmin, also restated China's long-standing argument that "the human-rights issue in essence falls into the sovereignty of a country."

He added that China was "firmly opposed" to any interference in its internal affairs.

The U.S. report, issued Tuesday, says China took "some positive steps" last year but still engaged in torture, arbitrary detentions, forced confessions and extrajudicial killings.

Mr. Wu, calling the U.S. report "utterly unreasonable and totally irresponsible," said that "China's constitution and relevant law have fully guaranteed the Chinese people of all nationalities of every democratic right."

The State Department report said, "Fundamental human rights provided for by the Chinese constitution frequently are ignored in practice, and challenges to the Communist Party's political authority are often dealt with harshly and arbitrarily."

But Mr. Wu suggested that the Chinese government did not operate that way. "The activities of China's judicial authorities," he said, "are something that the Chinese government cannot interfere in, let alone any foreign forces."

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## Egypt's Secular Society Reels And Fundamentalist Cultural Offensive Gains

By Youssef M. Ibrahim  
*New York Times Service*

CAIRO — With their guns and explosives, Muslim militants have destroyed Egypt's tourist industry, scared away investors and halted the 20-year march toward democracy and economic liberalization.

But the more serious threat, many Egyptians say, is the assault by Muslim theocrats on secular traditions.

While the government has fought with some success to contain the violence by militant Muslim groups who have killed officials, police officers, Christians and occasionally tourists, fundamentalist social and religious groups continue to gain ground in imposing Islam in education, the press, courts and the arts.

The cultural offensive, backed by the implicit threat of terrorism, has become the Islamists' main activity in their quest to reshape Egypt into an Islamic republic.

In December, a fundamentalist member of parliament, Galal Gharni, publicly accused the minister of culture, Farouq Hosni, of publishing "nude pornographic" pictures in government reviews. He was angry about a Gustav Klimt painting of Adam and Eve.

Mr. Gharni, accompanied by a chorus of enthusiastic supporters in Parliament, went on to denounce virtually all foreign art and culture in Egypt, particularly from the West, including an Egyptian adaptation of a play by Bertolt Brecht, the Culture Ministry's sponsorship of ballet schools, movie festivals, and translations of foreign literature, and even the works of secular Egyptian writers like Naguib Mahfouz, the Nobel laureate.

"When someone attacks something like a Klimt painting and ballet," said Mr. Hosni, an artist who has been the culture minister for seven years, "what they are saying is that they want to shut down Egypt, turn the lights off and close our minds to the international heritage of culture."

But instead of ignoring Mr. Gharni's demand, Mr. Hosni bucked, agreeing to allow conservative Islamic scholars at Al Azhar, the thousand-year-old state religious

university in Cairo, to review — and reject — books scheduled for publication by his ministry. Successive governments, anxious to preserve a separation between Islam and the state, had denied the university such power.

In January, Mr. Mahfouz responded with a declaration, signed by scores of Egyptian writers and artists, describing the assault as "cultural terrorism." But his plan to lead a protest march to parliament, which feared that the protesters would criticize not only the fundamentalists but also government compromises with the fundamentalists.

The Islamists have been accommodated in numerous cases over the last five years.

In March 1993, a fundamentalist-dominated academic committee at Cairo University denied full professorship to a scholar, Nasr Hamid Abuzaid, whose thesis on Islamic writing in the 8th century was found to include "discussions resembling atheism."

The ruling made Mr. Abuzaid a target for radicals who had killed a well-known Egyptian writer, Farid Foda, in 1992 after religious figures called him an apostate.

Indicating how high and how far fundamentalists have risen within the state apparatus, those accused of killing Mr. Foda were defended in court by Sheikh Ahmad Ghazali, one of Egypt's most senior theologians. He is an official of Al Azhar and thus a government employee.

Mr. Ghazali testified in court that Mr. Foda and "secularists" like him are apostates who should be put to death. He added that if the government failed to carry out that "duty," individuals were free to do so.

Other religious scholars, some employed by the government, freely produce and distribute hundreds of thousands of taped messages calling on Muslims to shun Christians. On one tape, Sheikh Omar Abdelsaleh said Muslims should not shake hands with Christians, or wish them well on Christian holidays, or walk on the same sidewalk with them.

In most public schools, particu-

larly in the south of Egypt, fundamentalist teachers have imposed the veil on girls as young as 6 and altered schoolbooks to emphasize Islam. In some places, especially Asyut, fundamentalist besiege Islamists have virtually taken control of education all the way to the university level.

Islamists have also taken over professional groups, including engineering, medical and legal associations. "Islamic medical clinics," for example, are springing up. Supported by the Muslim Brotherhood, a political organization whose social programs are tolerated by the authorities, the clinics offer inexpensive but poor medical care while serving as recruiting centers for adherents.

It was the attack in parliament, however, that crystallized the fundamentalist thrust, moving a growing number of intellectuals to counterattack and setting off a debate between Islamists and secularists that is still under way.

The Islamists argue that secularists have long practiced their own brand of intellectual terrorism. Faouzi Hawi, one of the main proponents of an Islamic state, has accused secularists of having ignored Egypt's deep Islamic and Arab roots as they pursued a communion with Western culture.

El Sayed Yasseen, director of Al Ahram Strategic Studies Center, is one of a group of Egyptian intellectuals who see the attack on secular culture and thinking as part of a campaign to isolate Egypt from its diversified heritage, which includes Pharaonic, Hellenic, Roman, Arab, Coptic, Byzantine, French and British influences.

"What is that 'damned atheist Western culture' the Islamists talk about anyway?" Mr. Yasseen asked. "It is a range of accumulated values and systems evident in our laws, our constitution, our modern education, our multiparty system, our free press, our art, radio, and television. In short, it is the collection of civilization accomplishments that Egypt has acquired over the ages."

"All these groups," Mr. Yasseen said, "notwithstanding their diversity, have only one aim from which they will not be diverted, namely, to bring about the collapse of the present secularist state in Egypt, replacing it with a religious authority based on religious texts and under slogans that only God, not men, will rule."

Gamal Ghitani, editor of *Creativity*, the publication that reproduced the Klimt painting, said: "Unless every owner of a pen or a brush and every innovator stands up to such attacks, now one will be able to write a word, compose a tune, or paint a color."

But Mr. Yasseen and Mr. Ghitani are largely preaching to other intellectuals, and their voices are restrained by the government. Trying to woo nonviolent fundamentalists in order to fight the radicals, the government continues to give ground.



CAUTIOUS BENEFACTORS — A Somali boy watching a German UN soldier uncoiling barbed wire Thursday to protect a UN peacekeeping camp at Belet Uen.

## De Klerk Digs for Votes on Tough New Ground

By Paul Taylor  
*Washington Post Service*

JOHANNESBURG — As he entered a cavernous hall for a speech that officially started his re-election campaign, President Frederik W. de Klerk was greeted by a crowd that chanted a new version of the traditional black South African political salute: "Viva de Klerk! Viva!"

Then they sang, haltingly and off-key, the traditional black South African national anthem and waved the "new" National Party's flag, whose colors and design had been reviewed by traditional black witch doctors.

For 42 years, the National Party government presided over the legalized oppression of blacks. For the last four years, the government has been dismantling that apartheid system, and now — in the first election of the post-apartheid era — the former oppressors are trying to reap the fruits of their conversion from the people they oppressed.

His speech Wednesday night was self-congratulatory and unapologetically partisan. It was the National Party, Mr. de Klerk said,

blacks could not vote. Now, they make up roughly three-quarters of the expected electorate, with the remainder divided among whites (13 percent), mixed-race (8 percent) and Indians (3 percent).

If Mr. de Klerk is disengaged by his predicament, he does not let it show. He timed the campaign kick-off to coincide with the anniversary of the speech he made four years ago announcing the end of apartheid and the release of Nelson Mandela, the African National Congress leader, after decades in prison.

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that had "wrung the neck of apartheid and freed all the people of South Africa."

It is the National Party, he said, that "has immense experience in the art of government."

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His audience was roughly one-third black, and though there was a sense of the real-a-crowd uneasiness that always seems to hover around the edges of National Party events in black areas, some of the blacks applauded lustily.

"When people ask me how I can support the party of the oppressors, I tell them they would never have gotten Mandela if it wasn't for de

blacks, like Mr. Vilkizing, who fear ANC rule, and they think Mr. de Klerk has a chance to increase his percentage of the black vote. Others say that by campaigning hard for such votes, Mr. de Klerk will engender a positive backlash among mixed-race, Indians and whites, who will admire Mr. de Klerk's adjustment to the new political landscape."

Still others suggest that his real motive is to position himself as an effective deputy president in what is all but certain to be an ANC-dominated government. Under South Africa's new interim constitution, the first post-apartheid government will be one of national unity, in which the leader of the largest opposition party is assured the post of deputy president. What is not assured is whether he will have any real power.

"You get the impression de Klerk sees himself as a modern-day Talleyrand, able to survive from one regime to the next because he is so skilful at bobbing and weaving," said Alf Stadler, a political scientist. "And you also have to give him credit. For a guy who must know he is going to lose big, he puts on a brave face."

For all his broadsides at the ANC, Mr. de Klerk is careful never to attack Mr. Mandela. His advisers say it is because Mr. de Klerk prizes himself on never making personal attacks. But there is an alternate explanation: The president knows his former prisoner is also his future boss.

## A Reversal on Double-Ballot System

Washington Post Service

PRETORIA — The African National Congress, powing to pressure from political and business leaders, reversed itself on Thursday and proposed a double-ballot electoral system in an effort to bring white and black homeland parties into the nation's April election.

The ANC and government also offered to amend South Africa's interim constitution to allow for original taxing powers for the regions, another of the demands of the so-called Freedom Alliance of conservative black and white groups.

Negotiators for the alliance, which is threatening to boycott and obstruct the elections, say they would study the proposal and respond next week.

The alliance consists of the Zulu-based Inkatha Freedom Party, the homeland government of Bophuthatswana and the Afrikaner Volksfront. It is possible parts of the alliance will accept the deal, and others will not.

Under the single ballot system now planned, voters will be allowed to make only one mark, and it will count toward their selection of both the regional and national legislatures — a restriction that works to the advantage of the ANC as the country's most popular party. This week leaders of the business community joined leaders of smaller parties on the left and right in urging the ANC to consider a double ballot, which offers greater freedom of choice.

## WOMEN:

### A Dreary Picture

Continued from Page 1

ganization for Women. "But we shouldn't exempt ourselves from criticism."

In the United States, the situation for women could stand for a lot of improving, many feminists say.

Women earn 70 percent of what men do on average, and government estimates show that there were more than one million attacks on women by their husbands or co-workers last year.

Of all the countries examined, the State Department focused most closely on the situation in Thailand, especially on the 200,000 to 500,000 prostitutes who human rights groups estimate are in that country.

The report notes how procurers often give the parents of young women an advance against their future earnings, which is frequently used to build a new house.

The report said the procurers prefer trafficking in women from hill tribes and neighboring countries because they are cheaper to buy and their inability to speak Thai makes them easier to control.

"Despite occasional high profile raids on brothels, laws against prostitution have not been effectively enforced," the report said.

An underlying theme of the report is how governments often turn a blind eye to the abuse of women — and how in many countries the law itself discriminates.

In Morocco, for example, the law excuses killing one's wife if she is caught in the act of adultery, but a woman would not be excused for killing her husband in the same circumstances.

In Bolivia, women's groups report that the police are unsympathetic to battered women, and in Cameroon wife-beating is not grounds for divorce.

In India, dowry deaths are "a particularly serious problem," the report said, describing a phenomenon in which a groom or his family kills his wife out of anger that her dowry was insufficient. Government figures show there were 4,785 dowry deaths in 1992.

India and China Hold Talks

Agence France-Presse

PHNOM PENH — Government troops have captured a major Khmer Rouge base at Anlong Veng in northwest Cambodia, Hun Sen, one of Cambodia's two prime ministers, said Thursday.

Mr. Hun Sen said that government troops had been successful in a three-pronged attack on the radical faction's headquarters and logistics base for guerrilla operations in north and central Cambodia. He said that 10 government soldiers had been killed.

Ironically, both sides have also

## BOSNIA: Croatian Army Faces U.S. and Europe With Another Dilemma

Continued from Page 1

larly Germany with well known sympathies for Croatia, has no stomach to follow through on the American threat of sanctions.

EU foreign ministers are expected to take up the issue at their next meeting in Brussels on Monday.

But the prospects for any agreement appear close to nil.

[Italy warned Croatia on Thursday that it would face economic sanctions and isolation in Europe if its regular troops were proved to be fighting in Bosnia. Reuters reported.

South Africa's new political demography leave him no choice but to work hardest for the votes he is least likely to get. Until this year,

national community." Mr. Andreata spoke after meeting with the Croatian foreign minister, Mate Granic, in Rome.]

The question facing the Union and the United States is whether more sanctions will help achieve the primary objective of promoting a peace settlement. There is little controversy about their economic effectiveness.

The series of economic and financial measures imposed on Serbia in 1992-93 have largely destroyed its economy, creating the worst case of hyperinflation in Europe since the German Weimar republic.

But so far sanctions have yielded no concrete political dividends by way of an agreement, although they may have helped contain the Bosnian and Croatian offensive supported by ethnic forces.

Mr. Andreata said that a Bosnian and Croatian offensive supported by ethnic forces "can only lead to an economic response from the international community."

Clinton really bears a grudge and enjoys sending darts in Mr. Major's direction?

They do not have to search very far to find a disconcerting pattern, including public statements from Washington that grate on British sensitivities by making them feel like just any other country. Only three months ago, Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher said that Europe was "no longer the dominant area of the world."

Relations with the Clinton administration began over a year ago on what an official in the 10 Downing Street conceded Thursday was a "sour note." He was referring to the discovery that strategists from Mr. Major's Conservative Party were actually working in the presidential campaign advising the Republicans.

Then there were press stories that the British Home Office had agreed to search through its files to see if there were any documents on Mr. Clinton from his years as a Rhodes scholar at Oxford and an anti-Vietnam War protester. What was presumably being looked for was an application to change his nationality, which would have instantly dashed his campaign had it ever existed.

The problem, said one person involved in the back and forth, is that "we have substantive differences" or "huge competing policies" on Northern Ireland.

The problem is that it is an issue which means very little in the United States whereas on this side it has tremendous salience," he said.

"It matters to the prime minister, who was politically exposed because of his joint declaration with the Irish government," he said. "It matters to the press. It matters to

happened to be in Washington this week (and had what a senior official here called a "lively" meeting with W. Anthony Lake, the national security adviser, who favored giving the visa), the two top leaders still have not been in contact to defuse the ill will.

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Now, British officials are wondering if these ducks are coming home to roost. If it is possible, would the bridge go ahead only if it were safe for the environment?

## ULSTER: U.S. Visa for Gerry Adams a Blow to the 'Special Relationship'

Continued from Page 1

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## North Korean Threats Mount A Warning of 'Practical Action' Against U.S.

The Associated Press

TOKYO — In its latest retort in the dispute over its nuclear program, North Korea warned Thursday that U.S. pressure could provoke an intense response — one that "will be carried into practical action."

In a strongly-worded commentary distributed by the Korean Central News Agency, North Korea said it had an "expedient to counter any other option of the United States."

"It is not the United States alone that has the expedient," it said, "and the option is not open only for a big power."

North Korea is believed to be developing nuclear arms and has balked at allowing full international inspections of its nuclear facilities, as it is required to do under the terms of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

The commentary reiterated that

U.S. pressure over the issue might lead North Korea to cancel promises made to Washington, including staying in the treaty and accepting some inspections.

The comments appeared as a partial response to a resolution passed earlier this week by the U.S. Senate urging Washington to prepare to return tactical nuclear weapons to South Korea if talks with North Korea remain at an impasse.

Private U.S. analysts said re-introducing U.S. nuclear weapons in the region would push tensions into a dangerous new phase.

North Korea was tart: "If the United States takes a stance of pressure against us, our reaction will be a hundred times stronger, and it will be carried into practical action."

"The United States is too ridiculous, if it considers that we will beg for talks," it said. "We cannot sit

back and watch the maneuvers of the United States to isolate and stifle us."

It said North Korea was fully prepared, "politically and ideologically, militarily, and materially" to cope with any contingency.

In Hong Kong, the U.S. evangelist Billy Graham said he had received a message for President Bill Clinton from President Kim Il Sung of North Korea. Mr. Graham said leaders on both sides should pray "that somebody doesn't make a mistake."

Japan and South Korea also have urged Washington to tread carefully on the issue, fearing an extreme reaction by the unpredictable North Korean leadership.

Russia's new envoy in Seoul criticized U.S. policy toward North Korea Thursday, saying that pressure tactics should not be used.

"The nuclear issue must be solved," Ambassador George Kinsade said, "but not by backing North Korea up against a corner."

■ France Urges Sanctions

The Security Council should consider imposing sanctions on North Korea for its refusal to allow inspections of nuclear sites, the French Foreign Ministry said, Agence France-Presse reported from Paris.

"We note that there has been no progress in discussions between the United States and North Korea concerning a resumption of inspections by the International Atomic Energy Agency, and we think the issue of sanctions should be taken up before the Security Council."

Turkey Admits Iranians Died in Raid on Kurds

Reuters

ANKARA — Turkey expressed "deep sorrow" on Thursday that an air raid aimed at rebel Kurds in Iraq had killed Iranians by mistake.

The Foreign Ministry said it had been established that a few cluster bombs aimed at anti-aircraft positions near the Iranian border exploded in the air, causing deaths and property damage on Iranian soil. Tehran said 9 Iranians were killed and 19 wounded in the raid.

"We are deeply sorry that Iranian citizens lost lives and property as result of such an incident," it said.

12 Die in Turkish Avalanche

Reuters

ANKARA — Twelve Turkish soldiers were killed when an avalanche engulfed their post near Cukurca in southeastern Turkey, newspapers reported Thursday.

bers of Redon's and Pissarro's families, and he photographed Cézanne's scenes around Aix-en-Provence before they were inexorably changed.

Cézanne was Mr. Rewald's abiding passion, and he wrote several books about the artist, beginning in 1936 with "Cézanne: A Biography," which received the Mitchell Prize in 1986 when it was revised and republished.

His most recent work was "Cézanne and America" in 1989, based on the 1979 Mellon Lectures he delivered at the National Gallery of Art.

Mr. Rewald also wrote books on Gauguin, Bonnard, Renoir, Degas, Seurat, Pissarro and Maillol. He combined an unusual thoroughness of documentation with a partisan's enthusiasm.

Ken L. Davis, 82, a former bureau chief for The Associated Press in New Orleans, Buenos Aires and Madrid, died Monday in New Orleans after falling ill with a fever.

Jo Richardson, 70, a veteran of the hard left of the British Labor Party in government and opposition, died Tuesday in London after a long illness.

James Kimberly, 85, a socialist and Kleenex company heir, died Saturday of cancer in Palm Beach, Florida.

Found Firas Boustani, 89, a Lebanese historian and author, died Tuesday in Beirut.

## Lifting Hanoi Curbs: Neighbors See Only Gains

By Michael Richardson  
*International Herald Tribune*

outdated relic that is hindering regional reconciliation. Mr. Clinton lifted the embargo on Thursday.

The Straits Times newspaper in Singapore said in an editorial Thursday that a final end to the war era was in the interest of the United States as well as Hanoi, "for Vietnam's tremendous potential has been developing closer regional cooperation."

It may also hasten Vietnamese membership in the Association of South East Asian Nations and in the recently launched ASEAN free trade area, thus increasing the influence of the group in international affairs.

ASEAN was formed in 1967 partly to thwart communist expansion during the Vietnam War. The group, whose members are Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Brunei, now sees stability in Southeast Asia by promoting regional political, economic and security cooperation.

Reports earlier this week that President Bill Clinton was ready to clear the way for full economic relations with Vietnam have been welcomed by ASEAN countries, which see the longstanding embargo as an

ASEAN remain obstacles to Vietnam's early membership in the group.

But ASEAN diplomats said that as market-oriented economic growth increased after the lifting of the embargo, such differences would likely diminish.

Officials said ASEAN had recently agreed to let Vietnam and Laos take part in meetings of the group concerned with functional cooperation in such areas as trade, education and tourism. Both countries also accepted an offer from ASEAN to give their diplomats training in English, the official language of communication in the group, officials said.

"There is increasingly greater consensus in Vietnam on the need to be an ASEAN member," said Hoang Anh Tuan, a researcher at the Institute of International Relations in Hanoi.

He said the thaw with the United States, progress in Vietnam's economic reform program, the normalization of Hanoi's relations with China and improved ties with ASEAN were "all making membership possible."

Since Vietnam completed its withdrawal of military forces from Cambodia in

1989, relations between Hanoi and ASEAN countries have steadily improved. Vietnam and Laos signed the ASEAN Treaty of Amity and Cooperation and were given observer status in the group in 1992. The treaty commits the signers to settle disputes peacefully.

Vietnam's deputy foreign minister, Nguyen Du Nien, said in December that ASEAN and Vietnam should also "promote cooperation in the field of national security and defense" to help erase deep-seated suspicions and smooth the way for eventual Vietnamese membership in the group.

ASEAN ministers have spoken of the possibility that Vietnam and Laos could join as full members within five years.

But President Fidel V. Ramos of the Philippines said recently that this timetable should be accelerated to broaden regional cooperation.

Carolina Hernandez, a political science professor at the University of the Philippines in Manila, said that Mr. Ramos "feels that an expanded ASEAN will be in a better position to play a bigger role" in international affairs.

## For Vietnamese, End of an Outdated Relic of War

By William Branigin  
*Washington Post Service*

Hoang Danh Nam/Agence France-Presse

Clerks in Hanoi unloading Coca-Cola, which with other U.S. products is smuggled into Vietnam.

HANOI — For Vietnam, President Bill Clinton's decision to lift the 19-year-old trade embargo is a welcome end to what was seen here as an outdated relic of the Vietnam War.

Earlier Thursday, in anticipation of Mr. Clinton's action in Washington, Ho Lan, a Foreign Ministry spokeswoman, said an end of the embargo was "good not only for Vietnam and the United States but for the whole international community."

Many American companies are already active here, and deals have been signed on the assumption that a formal action was inevitable.

In the latest U.S. bid to gain access to this market of 71 million people, American Express was scheduled to sign an agreement in Hanoi on Friday that, among other things, will permit the use of the American Express charge card in Vietnam.

Official U.S. contacts with Vietnam appear to be accelerating as well. A team of Treasury and State Department officials is expected here in mid-February to open talks on financial claims stemming from the war. U.S. government and private claims to assets that were seized by Vietnam in 1975 are estimated at around \$200 million. For its part, Hanoi is seeking \$250 million in former South Vietnamese government assets that were frozen in the United States.

"This is a necessary and concrete step" toward normalization, the spokeswoman said of the claims talks. But she made it clear that Vietnam did not expect diplomatic relations with Washington to be established soon and was prepared for protracted talks.

For the United States, the lifting of the embargo is seen as a milestone that, in a sense, will signal an end to the war that killed 58,000 Americans. It is certain to stir bitter recriminations from some veterans and families of the 2,238 Americans still unaccounted for.

In Vietnam, however, there is little controversy about normalizing trade or, eventually, diplomatic relations with the United States. The Vietnamese can afford to be fairly nonchalant about the embargo, which has largely ceased to have a punitive impact. Loans and aid from Japan and other countries have already started to flow, businessmen from around the globe are busy making deals, and many American products are freely available anyway.

For Hanoi, a major consideration with an end to the embargo is getting the United States engaged in Vietnam as a counterweight to Japan and China. Vietnamese officials privately express fears that the two countries may come to dominate Vietnam economically, and China has become increasingly assertive about territorial disputes with its southern neighbor.

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# Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

## Hosokawa and Clinton

Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa has partly delivered on his pledge of political reform. Although he had to compromise with the opposition Liberal Democrats, those reforms that could most benefit relations with the United States got through.

One reason Mr. Hosokawa decided to compromise was Tokyo's need to proceed to other business — stimulating a stalled economy and addressing tough trade demands from Washington. The U.S. trade representative, Mickey Kantor, is now in Tokyo pressing for agreement before Mr. Hosokawa's Feb. 11 summit meeting with President Bill Clinton. Both sides agree that Japan's huge trade surplus with the United States is politically untenable, but they differ sharply over how to reduce it.

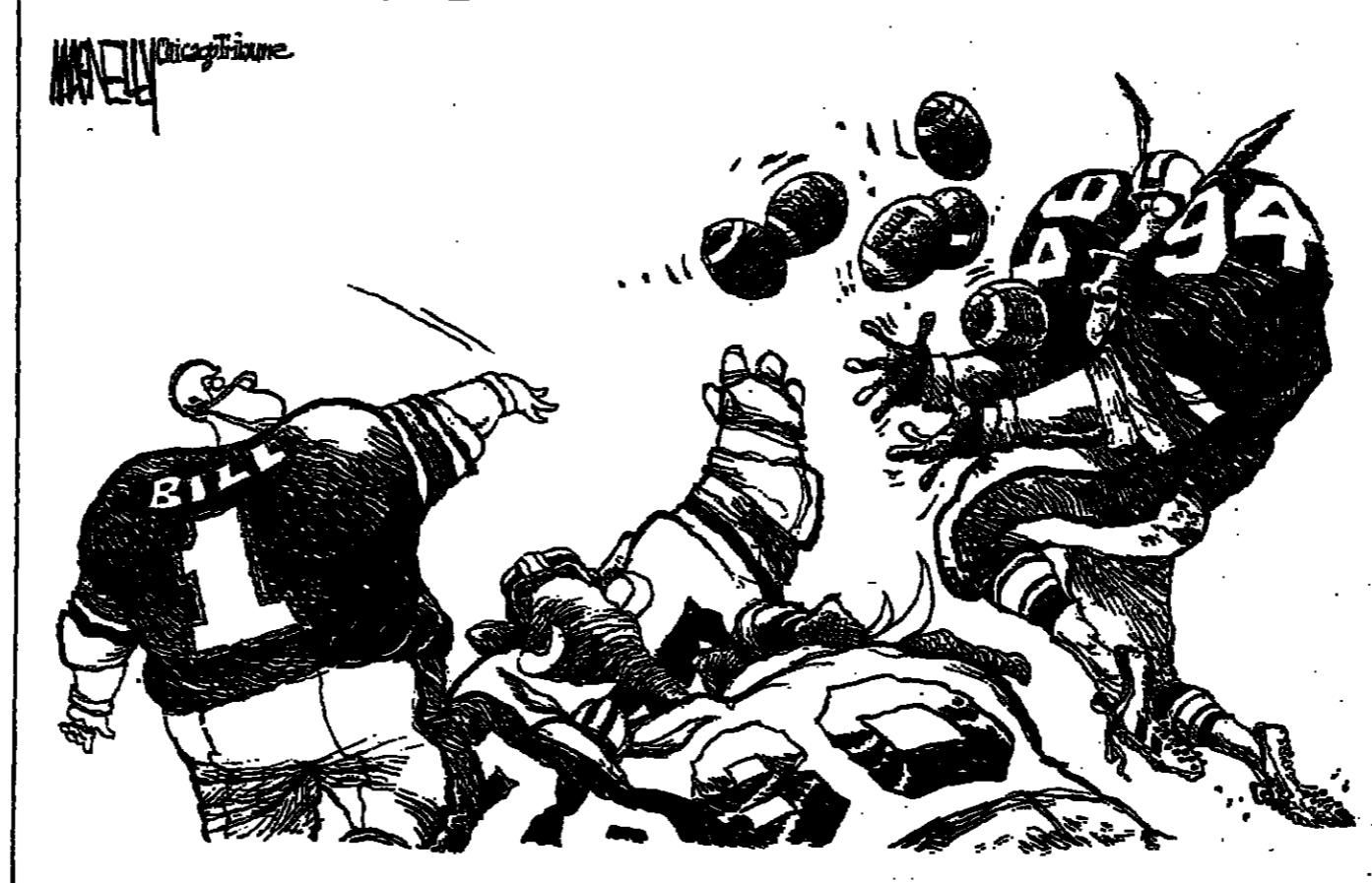
On one big issue, Tokyo has the better case. Washington wants to set numerical targets to measure U.S. export gains in specific industries. For years Japanese governments have promised much and delivered little on removing bureaucratic obstacles to imports. Washington is understandably impatient for measurable results. Mr. Clinton ran for president on a promise of more aggressive economic diplomacy, and the Japanese trade surplus is the most prominent target.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Economists argue that trade imbalances are not important, but politicians are acutely sensitive to their impact. Still, there is only so much that governments can or should do to manage private trade. The Hosokawa government is already doing many of the right things. It has begun an ambitious deregulation program, and it is preparing a tax-cutting budget aimed at stimulating consumer demand.

Tokyo accepts the goal of reducing its surplus but draws the line at setting numerical import targets for particular industries, like auto parts. It argues, rightly, that that would be a step back toward Japan's market-rigging arrangements of the past. Washington counters that even under this government, Japan's trade surplus will keep increasing. Tokyo replies that almost every country swings into surplus when it is in a recession, and Japan is now in the fourth year of its worst postwar slump.

At next week's meeting, Mr. Clinton needs to find a graceful way to back off from his rhetorical excesses on numerical targets. In return, Mr. Hosokawa should help Mr. Clinton meet his political needs in more constructive ways, with further deregulation and strong and effective fiscal stimulus.



## Clinton Has A Sense Of Timing

By Anna Quindlen

NEW YORK — Bill Clinton gives a good speech. There is him in a bit of the preacher, some of the earnest high school orator, a little carnival Barker and some door-to-door salesman. You could tell how well his State of the Union address played by how fast his political opponents rushed to judge it empty rhetoric.

Before, the Gallup Poll found that 67 percent of those they surveyed thought the president was on the right track. Afterward the number rose to 85 percent.

And that wasn't only because President Clinton can deliver a speech as though he were the Fuller Brush man and you were out of dusting rags, or because he sometimes sounded more Republican than Bob Dole, with a million times the charm. It's that his timing is right.

Let's go back to George Bush's first State of the Union, and to Ronald Reagan's, too, 12 years ago. Mr. Reagan's proposal for a New Federalism, remember that? — made only a casual and condescending mention of the growing deficit. "Raise present taxes to cut future deficits," they tell us — well, I don't buy that argument," said the man who would preside over Jurassic deficit, huge and out of control.

Here is a blast from the past: The first big applause line at President Bush's first State of the Union was "Panama is free!" He went on to devote five sentences to the deficit, and informed the American people that the secretary of health and human services would be studying the subject of "the quality, accessibility and cost of our nation's health care system."

But before Bill Clinton even gave his first official State of the Union message on Jan. 25, he had given two other substantive nationally televised speeches, one on deficit reduction and the other on universal health care.

His opponents will say these issues are straw men, tell you that the economy will take care of the deficit, and that the health care system has problems but no crisis. But they cannot use charts and statistics to win away the fact that millions of Americans, even those who don't fully understand federal spending or managed competition, have come to perceive both deficit reduction and health care provision as long-overdue areas of reform.

They cannot will away the fact that, by the time Governor Clinton became President Clinton, both government and health care spending had become so monolithic that the time was precisely right to showcase both. And Mr. Clinton did just that.

Some of his greatest failures have come when, as with gay men and lesbians in the military or an end to the HIV exclusion for immigrants, he has been challenged to be a more reconstructed liberal on social issues. Now reconstructed, he came down heavily on crime and welfare reform in his first State of the Union.

He is too smart to think that either issue is as simple as people would like or as he made them sound. For a start, you can't reform welfare unless you reform child care. And mandating sentences without addressing the root causes of crime just guarantees that America's biggest growth industry will be the incarceration of felons.

The need for an "intellectual revolution" in 1994, comparable to the one that occurred in the five years after World War II, is absolutely mandatory, and has not occurred.

The theme of intervention needs to be re-examined, not only with reference to a system of nuclear dissolution that evolved in the years after World War II, but with reference to all the other kinds of sanctions that were once thought to be powerful.

In today's conditions, national policies are vacuous. But it would be difficult to find a better definition of today's foreign policy dilemma in the speeches of other heads of government or, indeed, of their foreign ministers. Five years after the beginning of the unraveling of the Soviet empire, the states of the European Union, Britain, France and Italy are overwhelmingly preoccupied with what they conceive to be their own compelling internal problems.

If the greater number of those countries suffered decades ago the kinds of issues that now preoccupy the American president — providing universal health care, for example — they are beset by other conditions no less serious, capable of upsetting governments, creating strange new internal alliances between those known to

be disillusioned and disaffected. In the circumstances, Bosnia is indeed distant, but so is Ukraine, not to speak of Korea; distant, that is, from London and Paris, Bonn and Rome, but also from Washington.

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It is not the fact that the NATO alliance is frayed or that the United Nations is impotent that defines the international situation today; more important is that the most prosperous and stable democracies, the United States certainly, but also Germany, Japan, Britain, France and Italy are overwhelmingly preoccupied with what they conceive to be their own compelling internal problems.

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## What's That About a Cheery Prognosis for Japan?

By Gregory Clark

TOKYO — The stock market is recovering. The politics have been reformed. The government promises strong anti-recessionary stimuli. The Japanese scenario gets rosier by the day.

Or does it? Take the political scene first.

Few seem to realize that the political reform bills passed with much drama last week carry a lethal time bomb. They may promise stronger anti-corruption laws. But by replacing the former multi-seat electorate system with single-seat electorates, Tokyo moves to a dangerously unstable two-party system.

Independents and the small reformist parties will be largely wiped out. The power brokers that flourish in Japan's still semi-feudal society will find the going even easier than before.

The Democratic Left is one part of Italy's political future, but something more is needed. It will not be provided by the (ex-neofascist) National Alliance, which may collect quite a lot of votes in the south of the country but is anathema in the richer, modernized north. Nor is the Northern League by itself a dangerous threat to the system led to the LDP defections that led to the establishment of the present anti-LDP coalition government.

But among the defectors and now playing a key role in the ruling coalition was a group headed by former LDP power broker Ichiro Ozawa. Mr. Ozawa is no reformer. He was a key member of the notoriously corrupt Tanaka-Takeshi faction, and a protege of former LDP kingmaker Shin Kanemaru, whose involvement in recent construction and trucking industry scandals and subsequent arrest triggered recent political changes.

True, the previous multi-seat system also had disadvantages, since it forced candidates from rival factions in the then ruling Liberal Democratic Party to waste large sums of ill-gotten money in running against each other. Pressure by the cleaner LDP factions for changes in the system led to the LDP defections that led to the establishment of the present anti-LDP coalition government.

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## Let Us Not Be Shy About It: Tough Criticism Is Our Job

By William Safire

**W**ASHINGTON — Why is it, whenever public figures moan about the rigors of public scrutiny, some journalists feel called upon to dive into their hair-shirts, ostentatiously flagellate themselves and engage in paroxysms of *mea culpa*?

The preceding paragraph is hyperbole, a Latin word signifying "to throw a ball beyond the limits." Hyperbole is a time-honored tradition in

**The rough-and-tumble keeps some sensitive souls out of politics; but it also keeps politics clean.**

politics and journalism; it is a colorful and blessed part of the warped wooling in public life.

I employ it today in response to a line in an essay by my colleague Anthony Lewis: "Though he had no ground for complaint himself, Bobby Inman had a point. It is true that men and women named to high government offices are often savagely abused."

Mr. Lewis is a cherished friend but is hopelessly compassionate when it comes to liberal lawyers appointed to high office. One man's "savage abuse" and "partisan zealotry" — hyperbole, when applied to principled conservative resistance to the attorneys Lani Guinier and Robert Fiske — is another man's "close scrutiny" and fair criticism.

The columnist Ellen Goodman, also chastised by Mr. Inman for daring

to call attention to his failure to pay Social Security taxes, then described that drive-by-shooting quality that has made a lot of people very reticent to go into public life." (She meant "reticent".)

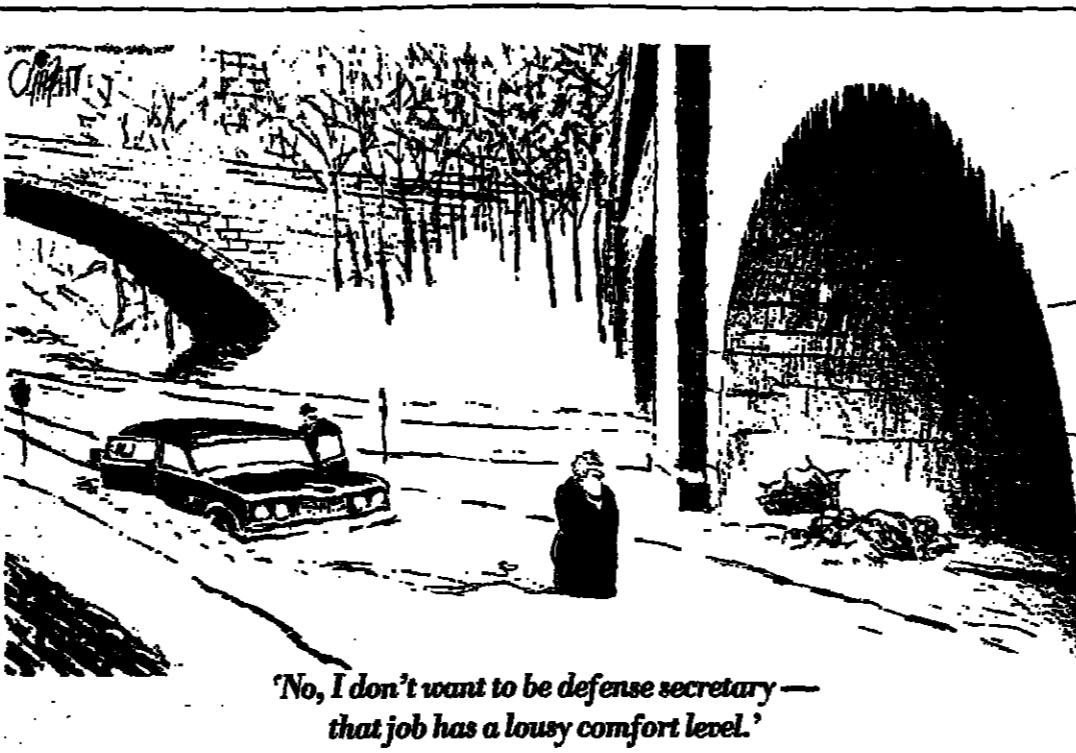
A generation ago, in my Nixon years, I saw how robust media criticism could be inhibited by suppressing fire. Patrick Buchanan wrote a speech for Spiro Agnew to deliver in Des Moines blasting the unselected elite; that was the end of "instant analysis," and the start of much of the media's antsy self-consciousness about the power of the press.

Not every journalist joins in the general self-bashing. The other night on television, Ted Koppel characterized Oliver North, the candidate for a Virginia senatorial nomination, as "an accomplished liar and a shameless self-promoter."

When the media critic of the Los Angeles Times, Howard Rosenberg, intoned that this "was a little over the line," ABC's Mr. Koppel held his ground: after all, a jury convicted Mr. North of lying before the verdict was set aside. (Mr. North lapped up the media exposure and did not withdraw his candidacy.)

Confirmation hearings can besmirch the reputations of good people; Clement Hayneworth, Robert Bork, John Tower and Clarence Thomas come to mind. (Not much liberal breast-beating about them.) In these cases, the press was conduit, not perpetrator; criticism of excesses should be directed to the hatchetpersons in the political system.

But tough-minded confirmation



**No, I don't want to be defense secretary — that job has a lousy comfort level.**

hearings, and the press scrutiny leading up to them, test the mettle of nominees much as a campaign shows us how candidates react under fire. Sex lives should be "over the line," but business records, previous official service, speeches and writings should be sifted and examined closely. That keeps some sensitive souls out of politics, but the rough-and-tumble keeps politics clean.

And rigorous confirmations enable Congress and the press to get answers not otherwise available. Back-scratching networks are illuminated.

The Pentagon lawyer Jamie Gorelick was chosen by Hillary Clinton's law partner Webster Hubbell (who

pomposely signs his internal memos "Asst. Atty. General and Chief Operating Officer") to replace Philip Heyman as deputy attorney general and improve the "personal chemistry" atop the Justice Department.

Mr. Gorelick should be asked about her representation of Clark Clifford and Robert Alman in their effort to get First American Bank to pay their legal fees owed to the law firm of Robert Fiske.

Robert Fiske is the man Janet Reno was forced by Mr. Hubbell and the White House counsel, Bernard Nussbaum, to choose as "special" (non-independent) counsel in Whitewater and Vincent Foster in

investigations. Why choose the liberal Mr. Fiske, known to be anathema to conservatives?

Because Mr. Heymann wanted someone else — Donald Ayre — who insisted that no lawyer-client privilege be taken by Mr. Nussbaum and the Clintons.

The malleable Mr. Fiske made no such demands — which is why the General Services Administration has just signed a three-year lease for Mr. Fiske's headquarters in Little Rock, Arkansas.

Call this savage abuse? Ideological zealotry? Spare us the hair shirts; we are doing our job.

*The New York Times*

## Hard-Learned Lessons From One Who Has Been in the Cross Hairs

By Robert M. Gates

**W**ASHINGTON — The decision of my friend Bobby Inman to withdraw his nomination to be secretary of defense and now the naming of another friend, Bill Perry, for the same job prompt some personal observations on the nomination and confirmation process.

It is a process I know well from three very different nominations. I know from personal experience the joy of quick and unanimous confirmation, the pain of withdrawal and the satisfaction of strong, bipartisan confirmation after a long and contentious struggle. I come away from it all convinced that the Senate must be free to conduct the most searching inquiry as part of confirmation. No area of personal or professional life of those nominated to the most senior positions in government should be beyond scrutiny.

If this is true for the Senate, then it will also be true for journalists. But I also believe that senators and journalists have an obligation to conduct their inquiries responsibly, open-mindedly and with regard for fairness, accuracy and the dignity of all concerned. Special care is warranted on matters relating to a nominee's character and integrity.

### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

#### The Early Hitler-Stalin Collaboration Is Bunk

*Regarding "Evidence of Nazi-Communist Collusion Behind the Propaganda" (Opinion, Jan. 25), by Stephen Koch:*

What an interesting but specious mélange of semi-connected elements Mr. Koch uses to cobble together a theory of Hitler-Stalin collaboration in 1933. Unfortunately, it fails, beginning with the contention that the night of the Reichstag fire was a "frenzied night" on Feb. 27, 1933 (Kurt Dieb, Gestapo head, wrote in his memoir that it was "ein regnerischer Vorfrühlingstag," a drizzly, presaging evening).

The contentions that the Bulgarian Georgi Dimitrov was freed in a conspiracy, that the "Night of the Long Knives" when the SA storm trooper chief, Ernst Röhm, and the rest of the brown-shirt leadership were executed by the SS black shirts; and that Hitler and Stalin had some tacit understanding (the Ruth Fischer theory) would be very convenient. Unfortunately, they are most unlikely.

There are unending theories about the Reichstag fire. All were aired, many discredited. The most likely would have been that the Nazis set it themselves, by way of a secret passage from Hermann Göring's newly refurbished palace. Berlin's fire chief, Walter Gehrke, who probably knew the whole story, was arrested and then found dead in his cell. Hanussen, the nightclubs' clairvoyant and Nazi confidante, who had quasi-predicted the fire, and who was said to have recruited the deranged Dutch Communist who confessed it, was also found murdered.

What did matter was that the Reichstag fire set off the fear of a Communist coup, which allowed Hitler to demand restrictive new laws, which were immediately

#### Decide About Russia

*Regarding "Europe Needs a Strong NATO, Not Utopian Gimicks" by Henry Kissinger and "East Europeans Should Get a Real West European 'Yes' in 1994" by Timothy Garton Ash, Michael Mertes and Dominique Moïse (Opinion, Jan. 24):*

The writers of both articles omit elements that could have simplified discussion of membership for East European countries in NATO:

1) Will West Europeans be willing to fight for the Poles and others? Will Americans be willing to die for countries that former president could not even locate on the map? Why should the West offer a service it cannot provide?

2) Is it reasonable to add to the task of NATO, which today is less and less capable of defending even the European Union? Europeans do not want to serve in their own armies, nor to pay for strong professional armies to withstand a hypothetical attack from Russia.

3) If the purpose of the East Europeans' request is to speed admission to the European Union, it should be rejected. Membership should be judged on its own merits. For now, their interests would be better served by a strong effort at economic integration among themselves. West Europeans have shown a great desire to trade with them, let alone pay the costs of bringing them to European Union levels.

4) If the hope is that Russia and other ex-Soviet states will one day be able to join NATO, would that not be the time to disband NATO?

5) If, on the other hand, we think a common defense system is necessary, we do really need a committee of European Union defense ministers, NATO and Western European Union officials to manage it?

Europe should make up its mind on whether Russia will remain a

danger for the next decade or so. If the answer is yes, NATO should be brought up to its task in manpower and firepower, and it should count on the United States only for its nuclear shield. If the answer is no, NATO should be abandoned as soon as possible.

A. PENNINGTON  
Javea, Spain

#### The New Prohibition

*Regarding "All's Fair in the War on Crime" (Opinion, Jan. 29) by A. M. Rosenthal:*

The United States got along quite well for its first 150 years with legalized drugs, including cocaine and opium derivatives. Prohibition of alcohol, that first great mistake of those busybodies who say "there ought to be a law," only did not work according to its intent, it made the Mafia an entrenched economic power in the United States and seriously eroded respect for the law. (Alcohol consumption actually rose during Prohibition and fell dramatically upon repeal.) The current Prohibition, unfortunately, takes up where the last one left off, again making battlefield of our cities.

If the extraordinary profit incentive artificially created by criminalization did not exist, would drug dealing be the temptation it now is for underprivileged youth? How much of today's violent crime stems from that windfall profit, or from the inability to pay artificially inflated prices? Justice Department studies have estimated that a staggering 50 percent of all property crimes are drug-related.

I, for one, object to my tax dollars being used to create criminals out of citizens who use mind-altering substances other than the officially sanctioned caffeine, nicotine, alcohol, and prescription drugs. I object to a criminalization which results in an increase in substance abuse; I object to the steady degradation of the U.S. Constitution, which it inevitably entails. The only ones who benefit from the war on drugs are international crime cartels.

A number of well-reasoned proposals for decriminalization exist. It is time to lift the taboo, and let them become part of open public debate.

Thank God the United States has a surgeon-general in Joyce E. Johnson who has the guts to ask the ultimate politically incorrect question.

GREGORY BAILEY  
Rome

*Regarding "From a Child's Pen, a Sarajevo War Diary" (Jan. 7):*

Am I the only one who found the story of the new "Anne Frank" from Bosnia a little too heartwarming to believe? I suppose next we'll be hearing that her story for its next big feel-good movie.

ELIZABETH R. WISE  
Nicosia

## It Was a Good Year on Film, Beginning With 'Much Ado'

By Richard Reeves

**L**OS ANGELES — For the record, I thought "Schindler's List" was a better movie than "The Piano." If you are into things Irish, I thought "The Snapper" was closer to truth than "In the Name of the Father."

Whether or not the voters of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences agree with me, or with you, these movies are serious works of serious purpose. Perhaps something is going on that I don't know about.

Like most everyone in my business, I have taken a bit of readers' time to wail about violence and mindlessness in

### MEANWHILE

movies and on television — particularly the latter. I am no great student of these things, but I sure have seen a lot of good movies lately.

In addition to those above, I have seen "The Age of Innocence," "Farewell My Concubine" (from China) and "The Accomplice" (from France). Plus "Beethoven's 2nd," a very funny movie that satisfied both our 9-year-old and her father. Thinking back, I realize that there were a string of good movies through 1993. "Much Ado About Nothing" comes to mind — it had a great script.

The existence of those films and the popularity of most of them are no small accomplishments in a medium where somebody has to put together at least \$10 million even to think about turning on the lights. All this is happening at time when, if an American wants to see more than a couple of pieces of good theater, he needs a passport and ticket to London.

And, biting the hand that feeds me, this is also a time when book best-seller lists are dominated by the fantasies of Howard Stern and the guy who wrote "The Bridges of Madison County."

There may be a logical explanation for the current wave of good films — an international explanation, since so many of the ones I liked were foreign — and that is the fact that so many talented young people are being drawn to film rather than to the stage, television, journalism or the loneliness of book writing.

In Hollywood, there is a joke about God coming to Mother Teresa and offering her anything on earth as reward for her good works. Money, pleasure, youth — she turns it all down. Finally God says there must be something, and she says, "Well, maybe I could direct."

Being a director (or even a lowly actor or lower screenwriter) seems to be the ambition of about half of young Americans, beginning with my three sons. Those kids are the recent equivalents of people who once wanted to be playwrights like Kaufman and Hart or star reporters like Woodward and Bernstein.

This year's movies showcase enormous talent, and you get the sense that there is more where that came from.

There is a price to be paid, of course, to get to do work of a certain seriousness — or just to do the kind of work you want to do — in a corporate culture as intensely commercial as the movie business. If you want to do a quirky black-and-white film about the Holocaust, it helps a lot to be Steven Spielberg, maker of billions in films about extraterrestrials and dinosaurs.

The same is true of Martin Scorsese, who has made a lot of people a lot of money with films, good films, where blood flows in rivers. It is hard to imagine the expression on a studio chief's face when Mr. Scorsese said he wanted to do Edith Wharton; in fact, it is hard to imagine that any executive knew what Edith Wharton had done lately.

That, though, is the way it works in any "creative" business. The reward is to make a successful movie — it is hard to imagine that any executive would do another. Then, if you stay lucky, one day you get a chance to do what you want to do — no matter that everyone else thinks you're crazy.

"Stick with what works" is usually the motto of bottom-liners who have no idea what works.

At any rate, the business of making popular films seems to me to have had a very creative year, one to be proud of, hopefully one that will be repeated again and again with new names and dreams.

Let's face it, print peers, this is not only what young people want to do, it is a way what they want to teach and learn. "Schindler's List" has the reach and impact that books once had — the kind of influence William Shatner's "Rise and Fall of the Third Reich" had on people like me.

*Universal Press Syndicate*

### Show the Children

**S**HOULD WE take our youngsters to see "Schindler's List"? Should we expose them to the extremal assault on the dignity of men, women and children during the horror of the Holocaust? Or will we inadvertently lay a heavy stone of despair upon their hearts?

It is important that they know what happened. It is perilous to raise children in ignorance of the past.

The question is not whether to know or to remember but what to remember and how to serve the honor of that memory so that it strengthens our morale and morality. Oskar Schindler, the Roman Catholic rescuer, represents that small but precious number of human beings who risked their fortunes and lives to rescue people not of their faith. In every country that the Nazi predators invaded, there were ordinary men and women who refused to succumb to the ugly rationalization that there is no alternative to passive complicity with totalitarian killers.

Our children must know it all.

*Rabbi Harold M. Schulweis, commenting in the Los Angeles Times.*

## Still trying to make an international call without Sprint Express?

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Because, unless you seriously intend to take up juggling, you really ought to be using Sprint Express.

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• ANGOLA	407-260-7711
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• AUSTRALIA	1-800-877-0211
• BARBADOS	1-800-877-0000
• BELARUS	00-39-877-0000



## EURE

## The Airship: Cruise Liner of the Future or One More Dream?

By Roger Collis  
*International Herald Tribune*

**T**HE dateine was Lakehurst, New Jersey, May 6, 1937. At 7:23 P.M., the German zeppelin Hindenburg, docking after its first ocean crossing of the season, burst into flames, killing 36 people. The disaster ended the reign of the great airships. No matter that the nine-year-

*The Frequent Traveler*

old Graf Zeppelin had retired that year after 144 uneventful trans-Atlantic crossings, and in 1929 flew from Tokyo to Los Angeles nonstop. The British had dismantled their R-101 after the crash of the ill-designed R-101 on its maiden voyage to India in 1930. The Hindenburg disaster was the coup de grace for public and government confidence in airship safety.

Since then, airships in the form of blimps — enormous airships without a frame — have found a role in police work and coastal surveillance, off-shore rig maintenance and as TV camera platforms to cover sports events. And, of course, as flying billboards.

they are familiar sights above cities like San Francisco, Tokyo and Sydney.

But today, airships are beginning to make a comeback as passenger vehicles — for regular shuttle services and luxury sky cruises. Traveling at speeds of 30 to 60 miles (50 to 100 kilometers) an hour just 800 feet (240 meters) above ground, airships offer spectacular views, and a quiet, spacious environment — you can walk around, even open the windows. Modern airships are safe, comfortable, cheap to operate and environment-friendly. (Airships consume about eight gallons of fuel an hour and can operate for a week on the fuel that a 747 uses taxying from the gate to the runway.)

"We're exploring the possibility of sky cruises over parts of the world that are best seen from a ship — rain forests in Brazil and Peru, Hawaii, chateaux of the Loire, flights along the Nile to see the pyramids, air safaris in Africa, the idea of cruising over Venice would be spectacular," says George Sprout, chairman of Airship Management Services in Connecticut, which owns and operates airships. "Airships are natural tie-ins with cruise ships — coming in to Cannes and then doing a sky cruise, you'd pack the ship out."

Airship Management operates Skyship

600 airships — originally developed by a British company, Airship Industries, of which Sprout was marketing director. In 1990, Airship Industries collapsed, and design and manufacturing rights for the Skyships were acquired by Westinghouse.

The Skyship 600 is 193 feet long with a cabin for 10 to 12 passengers and a cruising speed of about 50 miles an hour. The 6,000-cubic-meter envelope (about 210,000 cubic feet) is filled with inert helium rather than the inflammable hydrogen of the pre-war airships. (By a tragic irony the U.S. government refused helium supplies for the Hindenburg — for which the ship was designed — for strategic reasons.)

The early ships were also bedeviled by structural failures in the elaborate aluminum skeletons enclosing the gasbags. The Skyships are built with modern lightweight composite plastics — the gondola is bonded to the envelope — with fiber-optic avionics and controls.

"State-of-the-art with conventional aircraft is what they call fly-by-wire, electronic signaling to the controls with no rods and linkages," says Roger Munk, architect of the Skyship and now with Westinghouse as technical director of its airship program. "We've gone one step beyond that. We are the first

aircraft in the world to fly with a fly-by-light system. We've thrown away all electrics and do all the signaling with optic fibers.

Skyships are powered by two Porsche turbos, which can vector or swivel through 200 degrees to move the ship up and down and forward and backward. The ship can therefore hover and maneuver with even more sensitivity than a helicopter (in fact, more like a Harrier jump-jet) but without the noise and commotion. In calm conditions, it can hover six inches from the ground or sea. The only power an airship needs for hovering is to counteract the wind. "It's just like a fish in the water up there," Sprout says. The old zeppelins could sail the Atlantic at 80 miles per hour (making the crossing in two and a half days) but were clumsy when it came to docking. They were only able to move forward against the wind.

"We're a lot less weather-dependent and we can fly twice as often as larger airships — we were overhead at the Wembley Cup final when they were registering 35 knots," says Hugh Band, marketing director of Virgin Lightships, part of Virgin Atlantic. "Lightships are smaller than Skyships, but more aerodynamic and sleeker. We can fly in, in gusting conditions of about 30 knots. We fly 50 knots flat out in calm conditions."

Lightships are made by American Blimp Corp. in Portland, Oregon. They carry four passengers and light up at night with a giant light bulb inside a translucent envelope. "We do champagne night cruises over the theme

parks in Orlando charging \$80 to \$130 for half an hour to two hours," Band says. "We're looking at developing a larger-scale passenger Lightship."

Enter the U.S. Navy, which awarded Westinghouse a \$168 million contract to build a giant airship to replace Boeing AWACS surveillance aircraft. An airship would have longer endurance and be much less expensive to operate. The Skyship 5000, 400 feet long (nearly twice the length of a 747), with an envelope of 70,000 cubic meters — smaller than the Hindenburg's 200,000 cubic meters — is scheduled for 1996. A civil version could carry 100 people in a double-deck configuration for trans-Pacific and trans-Atlantic flights at speeds up to 100 miles an hour.

Meanwhile, Zeppelin Luftschifftechnik in Friedrichshafen, Germany, is developing new airships (205 and 330 feet long seating 12 and 84 passengers) with a top speed of 87 miles per hour. They will have semi-rigid airframes — a hybrid of a blimp and a prewar dirigible. In silhouette, they have an uncanny resemblance to the old zeppelins. Perhaps in 1996, when the prototype flies, the ghost of the Hindenburg will finally be exorcised.

## THE ARTS GUIDE

## BELGIUM

**Brussels**  
Musée d'Art Ancien, tel: (2) 508-22-11, closed Mondays. Continuing/To Feb. 27: "Les XX et La Libre Esthétique, Cent Ans Après." Features the works exhibited under the aegis of the two audacious Belgian associations between 1884 and 1914. Includes works by Seurat, Bonnard, Ensor and van de Velde, among others.

**Ostend**  
Provincial Museum voor Moderne Kunst, tel: (58) 50-81-18, closed Tuesdays. To March 7: "Henn Victor Wembly," a retrospective of 250 works by the innovative Belgian painter (1882-1977), including figure paintings, interior scenes, landscapes and seascapes.

## BRITAIN

**London**  
Royal Academy of Arts, tel: (71) 438-7438, open daily. Continuing/To April 2: "The Unknown Modigliani," More than 100 drawings by Italian artist Amadeo Modigliani from 1906 to 1924. Continuing/To April 6: "In Pursuit of the Absolute: Art in the Ancient World." The exhibit will display some 300 masterpieces from the George Ortiz collection, including Sumerian carvings, Egyptian sculptures and Greek bronzes, vases and jewelry, as well as a selection of works from the cultures of Africa, the Americas and the Pacific Islands. Victoria and Albert Museum, tel: (71) 589-6377, open daily, To April 10: "Fabergé Imperial Jewels." Features eight of the famous Easter eggs, as well as various memorabilia created by Fabergé for Nicholas II and Alexandra and other European patrons.

## CANADA

**Montreal**  
Musée des Beaux-Arts, tel: (514) 285-2000, closed Mondays. To May 1: "Duane Hanson," 30 hyperrealistic sculptures reveal the other side of the American Dream.

**Toronto**  
Musée des Beaux-Arts de l'Ontario, tel: (416) 977-0414, closed Mondays and Tuesdays. Continuing/To March 6: "Seven Florentine Heads: 15th-Century Drawings from the Collection of Her Majesty the Queen." Silverpoint drawings by Domenico Ghirlandaio and Filippo Lippi, among others.

## CZECH REPUBLIC

**Prague**  
Castle Riding School, tel: (2) 33-

37-92-92. Continuing/To March 27: "Recent and Contemporary Czech Painting From the State Collections." Focuses on Czech painting from the 1960s up to the present day.

## DENMARK

**Helsingør**  
Louiseville Museum of Modern Art, tel: (42) 19-07-19, open daily. Continuing/To March 6: "Claude Monet: Works from 1880 to 1926." Features late figure paintings of the garden and Japanese bridge at Giverny, as well as Japanese woodcuts, an important source of inspiration for Monet.

## FRANCE

**Grenoble**  
Musée du Grenoble, tel: 76-63-44-44, closed Tuesdays. Inaugurated on Jan. 29, the new museum harbors a collection of Egyptian, Greek and Roman antiquities; works from the Italian Renaissance, including paintings by Veronese and Vasari; 17th-century Flemish paintings; French works of the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries, including Impressionist paintings, and an extensive collection of 20th-century art ranging from Fauvism to Sollek.

## Paris

**École Nationale Supérieure des Beaux-Arts de la Ville de Paris**, tel: 44-59-29-70, closed Mondays. Continuing/To Feb. 27: "Baudelaire/Paris." Drawings, paintings and manuscripts, as well as photographs and daguerreotypes, illustrate the life of the 19th-century poet.

**Centre Georges Pompidou**, tel: 44-57-53, closed Tuesdays. To March 28: "La Galerie Viennaise à Paris." Drawings, prints and manuscripts, as well as a selection of works from the cultures of Africa, the Americas and the Pacific Islands.

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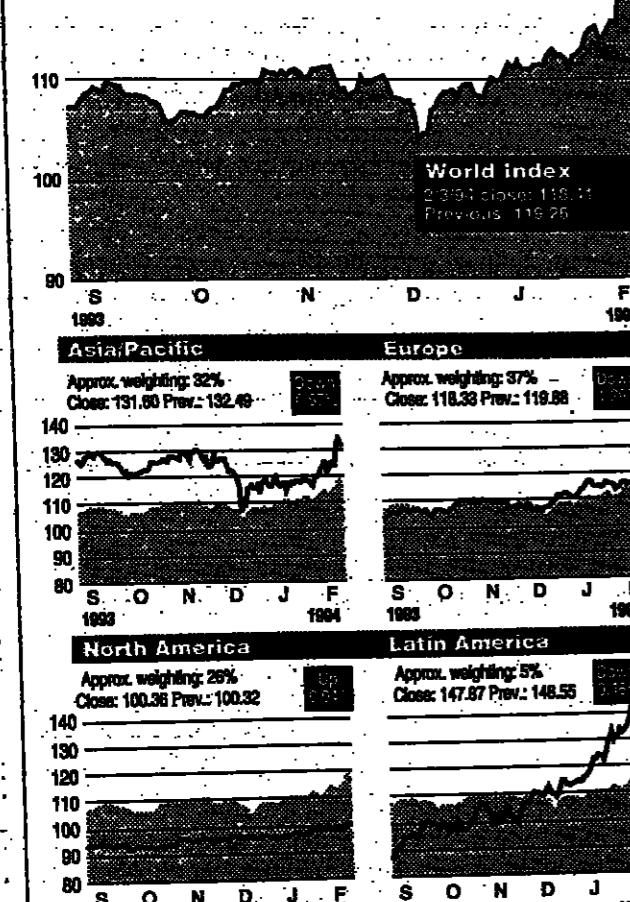




## THE TRIB INDEX: 118.41

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, composed of 280 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News. Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.

120



The Index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in Tokyo, New York, London, and Argentine, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. For Tokyo, New York and London, the Index is composed of the top 100 issues in terms of market capitalization, whereas the top 50 stocks are tracked.

For more information about the Index, a booklet is available free of charge. Write to Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92221 Neuilly Cedex, France.

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## WALL STREET WATCH

### Westinghouse's Hard Choice

By John Holusha

New York Times Service  
NEW YORK — Should Michael H. Jordan, chairman of Westinghouse Electric Corp., sell its broadcasting division, one of the company's crown jewels?

Some people say he should as a way to pay down the debt the company incurred in its disastrous foray into financial services in the 1980s.

Robert Monks, head of the Leaps Fund, a shareholder activist fund, has suggested such an approach. In a letter to Mr. Jordan's predecessor, Paul E. Logo, who was ousted last year as a result of pressure from shareholders, Mr. Monks said that up to 80 percent of the broadcast group should be sold in a public offering to raise cash.

Mr. Jordan said little in his first six months after he took over last year as the chief executive of Westinghouse. Then in January he came to New York to disclose a long list of special charges and plans for a dilutive offering of \$500 million of convertible preferred stock. In response to questions from securities analysts, he said he was reluctant to sell the broadcast properties, which he said were part of the company's core operations.

His mid-January presentation to analysts did little to inspire investors, and the stock has remained stuck around \$14 a share; it was trading at that price on Thursday, unchanged from the day before.

Some analysts say the broadcasting group — 5 television stations, 16 radio stations, satellite communications and programming — is an essential part of the company, despite the need for cash.

"The people who say Westinghouse should liquidate its plow are looking for a quick fix to a long-term problem," said Kevin Fuller Jr., an analyst with RAS Securities Corp. "Sure you would reduce debt, which is a good thing, but you would also

diminish the future earning power of the corporation."

Mr. Fuller said Mr. Jordan's recovery plan was likely to increase earnings and, perhaps, lead to a higher dividend by 1996. Investors, he said, "have to pay the price of time for the fix."

But others said they thought Mr. Jordan's reluctance to take an easy out was an indication of a more subtle strategy. "He must have something in mind for broadcasting that he did not disclose," Mr. Monks said. "So I'm waiting for the other shoe to drop."

Mr. Monks noted that when Mr. Jordan was asked about selling a minority interest in broadcast-

Should the chairman, Michael H. Jordan, sell the broadcast division?

ing during his presentation in New York, he responded by saying that such a move would unduly limit his flexibility to manage the operation.

Even if Mr. Jordan decides to sell all or part of the broadcasting operation, he might be advised to wait for a better price, said Nicholas Heymann of NatWest Securities. "The earnings of the owned-and-operated television stations are on the way back — they should be up to double digits in 1994," he said. "Why not sell for the 1995 numbers?"

Mr. Heymann said he thought Mr. Jordan was playing a careful game of lowering expectations so he could more easily meet or beat them.

"My gut is that he wanted to put a floor under things," Mr. Heymann said. "But he never quantified the upside. So the Street will be conservative in its estimates and he will beat it. We see this as an \$18 stock by the end of the year."

## CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

**Cross Rates**

Source: ING Bank (Amsterdam); London New York and Zurich; other currencies: Thomson

to buy one pound: £1.32 to buy one dollar: \$1.41

available: 1/20/94

Other Dollar Values

Source: ING Bank (Amsterdam); London New York and Zurich; other currencies: Thomson

to buy one pound: £1.32 to buy one dollar: \$1.41

available: 1/20/94

Forward Rates

Source: ING Bank (Amsterdam); London New York and Zurich; other currencies: Thomson

to buy one pound: £1.32 to buy one dollar: \$1.41

available: 1/20/94

**Feb. 3 Eurocurrency Deposits**

Source: Reuters, Javelin Bank

Notes: Applicable to interbank demands of \$1 million minimum (or equivalent).

**Key Money Rates**

Source: Reuters, Bloomberg, Merrill Lynch

to buy one pound: £1.32 to buy one dollar: \$1.41

available: 1/20/94

Other Dollar Values

Source: ING Bank (Amsterdam); London New York and Zurich; other currencies: Thomson

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Source: ING Bank (Amsterdam); London New York and Zurich; other currencies: Thomson

to buy one pound: £1.32 to buy one dollar: \$1.41

available: 1/20/94

Other Dollar Values

Source: ING Bank (Amsterdam); London New York and Zurich; other currencies: Thomson

to buy one pound: £1.3

## MARKET DIARY

## Interest Rate Moves Drag Stocks Lower

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**NEW YORK** — Concerns that the Federal Reserve Board may raise U.S. interest rates for the first time in nearly five years pressured stock and bond prices on Thursday.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed down 7.88 points, at

**N.Y. Stocks**

3,967.66, with losers outnumbering gainers on the New York Stock Exchange by a 3-to-2 ratio.

Trading continued the brisk pace seen in recent days.

Market focus has been keyed on interest rates since Monday, when the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, Alan Greenspan, said the central bank was inclined to lift short-term interest rates before inflationary threats developed.

The Federal Open Market Committee met in Washington on Thursday, fueling speculation the Fed would push up interest rates on Friday after the key employment figures for January are released.

The Fed's failure to act during its customary intervention time on Thursday despite a firm federal funds rate also kindled rate concerns. Although the Fed's inaction may have been technical in nature, some analysts said it increased the probability of a tightening move.

The possibility of a Fed move

drove the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond down 9/32, to 99 9/32, in late trading, with the yield moving up to 6.30 percent from 6.28 percent.

Weakness in Woolworth, which fell 14/16 to 24/16, helped drag down the Dow, with the stock hit by a weak earnings projection from the retailer.

RJR Nabisco led the New York Stock Exchange's most-active list, gaining 1/16 to 7/16. The company said it knew of no reason for the unusually active trade. Philip Morris also rose, gaining 1/16 to 60/16.

Wal-Mart Stores rose 4/16 to 28 after having its investment rating raised by Kidder Peabody. Wal-Mart was among the national chains reporting January sales. Industrywide, sales were poor largely because of severe weather and the California earthquake.

Conspicuous losers included Ventrix, which tumbled 4 to 35 1/2 in heavy over-the-counter trading. Hambrecht & Quist slashed the stock to "underperform" from "buy" citing competitive pressures on the medical supply company.

Maytag fell 2/16 to 17 1/16 on the New York Stock Exchange after reporting earnings of 16 cents a share in its fourth quarter, up from 11 cents a year before but below estimates.

(Knight-Ridder, Bloomberg, AP)

## Fear of the Fed Pushes Dollar Up Against Mark

Bloomberg Business News

**NEW YORK** — The dollar rose Thursday against the Deutsche mark and other currencies amid speculation that the Federal Reserve Board might raise interest rates soon.

The dollar's rise against the yen was restrained, however, when the

**Foreign Exchange**

members of Japan's coalition government failed to agree on tax cuts.

Many traders bought dollars Thursday morning after the Fed unexpectedly failed to add reserves to the U.S. banking system to drive the federal funds rate down from 3 1/16 percent. The funds rate is what banks charge each other for overnight loans. Analysts had expected the Fed to keep the rate at 3 percent.

"More people are looking for a rate increase after today," said Dennis Pettit, foreign-exchange manager in New York for Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan. Currency traders kept a close eye on the fed funds rate Thursday because the Fed's Open Market Committee was meeting in Washington to set monetary policy for the next six weeks.

(Knight-Ridder, Bloomberg, AP)

Via Associated Press Feb. 3

## The Dow

Daily closings of the Dow Jones industrial average

Open High Low Close Chg.

Indus 3,967.66 3,972.54 3,968.53 3,967.66 -7.88

Transp 3,234.22 3,234.22 3,232.37 3,232.37 -1.85

Comp 1,425.55 1,426.61 1,423.36 1,421.77 -1.34

Standard & Poor's Indexes

High Low Close Chg.

Industrials 510.59 517.21 510.59 -1.59

Transp 1,030.20 1,030.20 1,025.52 -4.68

Finance 42.25 42.56 42.76 -0.49

SP 500 4,220.00 4,270.71 4,270.71 -1.29

SP 100 4,070.00 4,070.00 4,057.97 -1.03

NYSE Indexes

High Low Last Chg.

Composite 2,67.72 264.19 262.16 -0.53

Transp 251.05 252.00 252.00 -1.51

Finance 270.26 270.26 270.26 -1.76

NASDAQ Indexes

High Low Last Chg.

Composite 790.63 797.07 797.26 -2.7

Transp 703.57 704.50 704.50 +0.24

Finance 948.51 950.00 949.35 -0.65

Transp 772.36 772.36 772.36 -4.51

AMEX Indexes

High Low Last Chg.

20 Bonds 102.21 102.21 102.21 -0.01

10 Industrials 107.14 107.14 -0.02

Dow Jones Bond Averages

High Low Last Chg.

20 Bonds 102.21 102.21 102.21 -0.01

10 Industrials 107.14 107.14 -0.02

AMEX Most Actives

High Low Last Chg.

EGCO 302.88 304.34 304.34 +1/4

Home Int'l 224.21 224.21 224.21 -1/4

CFPS 605.62 606.82 606.82 +1/4

Exxon 492.44 492.44 492.44 -1/4

PEPSI 347.23 347.64 347.64 +1/4

AT&T 277.17 278.21 278.21 +1/4

EMC 222.52 223.25 223.25 +1/4

IBM 222.52 223.25 223.25 +1/4

Merck 222.52 223.25 223.25 +1/4

AT&T 222.52 223.25 223.25 +1/4





# Japan Tax Cuts Seen as Tonic For Economy

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Tax cuts of 6 trillion yen (\$35 billion) a year will be an elixir for the Japanese economy, boosting gross domestic product by about 0.8 percent annually, economists predicted Thursday.

Some said Japan's largest-ever tax reduction would help the country achieve economic recovery earlier than had been expected, but others contended that it would merely prevent the economy from shrinking.

"Six trillion yen of tax cuts will pull up the growth rate by 0.75 percent in the fiscal 1994-95 starting April 1, and by 1 percent in 1995-96, but it is not a free lunch," said Hisashi Inoue, chief economist of Nikko Research Center Ltd.

There were also warnings on inflationary fallout, and there was concern that the stimulus could have the effect of slowing needed business restructuring.

"The tax reform absolutely lacks the idea of how to reduce the government expenditure to combat the revenue shortfall," said Teruhiko Mano, adviser to the president of Bank of Tokyo Ltd.

Prior to the announcement of the plan on Thursday by Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa, zero growth in the economy had been widely predicted this year.

Mr. Hosokawa said the cuts — including 3.3 trillion in income tax as well as reductions in corporate, inheritance and automobile taxes

would be retroactive to Jan. 1. "A planned tax reduction will inflate consumption, now dwindling, by approximately three trillion yen," said Robert Feldman, director of Salomon Brothers' Economic Research.

Mr. Hosokawa said that to finance his stimulus package, by some reports worth 16 trillion yen, he would replace the current 3 percent sales tax with a 7 percent "value tax" starting in April 1997.

The Finance Ministry said that of the annual revenue of 9.5 trillion yen from the new tax, 6 trillion would cover the tax cuts while 1.4 trillion would go toward redeeming government bonds.

The impact of the new tax on government purchases would absorb a further 1.3 trillion yen while increased spending on welfare for the elderly, the main purpose of the consumption tax introduced in 1989, would be 800 billion yen a year, the ministry said.

The ministry said the tax cuts were backdated to Jan. 1, as Mr. Hosokawa proposed. 7 percent would be the "lowest possible rate" for the new tax, which it said was needed to avoid "endless" issues of government bonds.

But the Social Democratic Party, the largest in the government coalition, denounced the plan for the new tax and threatened to leave the government unless it was abandoned.

(AP, Reuters,AFX)

## Investors Flock to India

### A Slew of Securities Sales Awaits Them

By Kevin Murphy

International Herald Tribune

BOMBAY — These days, international investors can hardly get enough exposure to a reforming India. Will appetites still be so keen after a flurry of new issues in the Euromarkets, including a \$1 billion equity offering expected within six weeks?

After talking to about 15 international institutions, Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd., a state-owned company with a monopoly on international telephone calls in and out of India, settled on two investment houses, Salomon Brothers Inc. and Kleinwort Benson Securities, to place about 20 percent of the company with international investors through a global depository receipt program. The receipts are certificates representing stocks that trade on bourses in other countries.

The Videsh Sanchar deal, dwarfing anything in the relatively young market for India's international equities and convertible bonds, is being seen by many analysts as a test of market taste and as a proxy for overall India investment.

"It will be a flagship funding exercise," said Pradip Shah, managing director of Credit Rating Information Services of India Ltd. "It will make an impact in international capital markets that everyone will be watching."

Judging from the \$1 billion in net foreign investment that entered India's domestic stockmarkets this year, investors appear convinced India's three-year-old economic reform program has staying power. This is despite a taint of interest fear of the future in open economy: a massive public sector, strong unions and long-protected industrialists.

Investors are, if not re-rating India, at least re-weighting their Asian portfolio in that populous nation's favor while analysts descend on India en masse to build up often scant research for a host of new clients among country-specific India funds.

However, many of the foreign investors who have government approval to buy Indian shares directly have been reluctant to do so. Wariness of opaque trading procedures and antiquated clearing systems steers them back to the Euromarkets

— the international offshore financing arenas that do not fall under national regulations — which are expanding rapidly as Indian companies scramble to obtain low-cost capital.

The combination of investor enthusiasm and Indian corporations' desire to raise money to prepare for the increased competition featuring in national reforms has spawned a rush of convertible, global depository receipts and private placements to approved foreign investors.

Manmohan Singh, the finance minister, and Chakravarthy Rangarajan, governor of the Reserve

#### ASIAN MONEY MARKETS

Bank of India, indicated that while foreign investment flows were causing the rupee to appreciate, their greatest concern were about the impact of financing on India's overall indebtedness.

Not every industrialist is joining the rush. Some believe their company's shares are undervalued and are loath to sell down their stakes, despite a five-month, 60-percent rise in the Bombay Stock Exchange's key index.

"Indian companies are now priced too long in the stock market considering their future potential growth," said K.K. Modi, the eldest of five brothers who control a group of family businesses. "Some people are giving away their companies these days."

However, dozens of convertible issues have been approved, and financial advisers camped in the grand Taj Mahal hotel on Bombay's waterside say many more global depository receipts are coming as well. "Given the demand we've seen in the past few months, I would say the VSNL deal would go well," said Ayez Ibrahim, who manages Indosuez's Himalaya Fund. "But if the amount of issues continue at their current pace, we will see their premiums slide back to par over the next six months."

The Videsh Sanchar deal, which is expected to value the company at about 100 times year-to-March 1993 earnings, might seem ambitious, but the company is apparently counting on three strong sales stories: telecommunications, India, and the concern's ability to manage fast growth.

## Fox Boosts News Corp. Earnings

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SYDNEY — News Corp. Rupert Murdoch's media conglomerate is on the brink of bankruptcy just three years ago, said Thursday its net profit rose 70 percent in the second quarter and rose 70 percent in the first half.

Profit was spurred by strength in the company's television, airline and film units, including a 183 percent gain in its Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corp. studio. There's a bit of "Mrs. Doubtfire" in there," said Lechan Drummond, an analyst at CS First Boston, referring to the popular film released in November.

News Corp. said net profit in the three months ended Dec. 31 rose 102 percent from a year earlier, to \$22.9 million Australian dollars (\$37.9 million). The second-quarter results included a one-time gain from the sale of a portion of the company's interest in the South China Morning Post of Hong Kong.

Not including that one-time gain, profit in the second quarter rose 32 percent to \$26.6 million dollars.

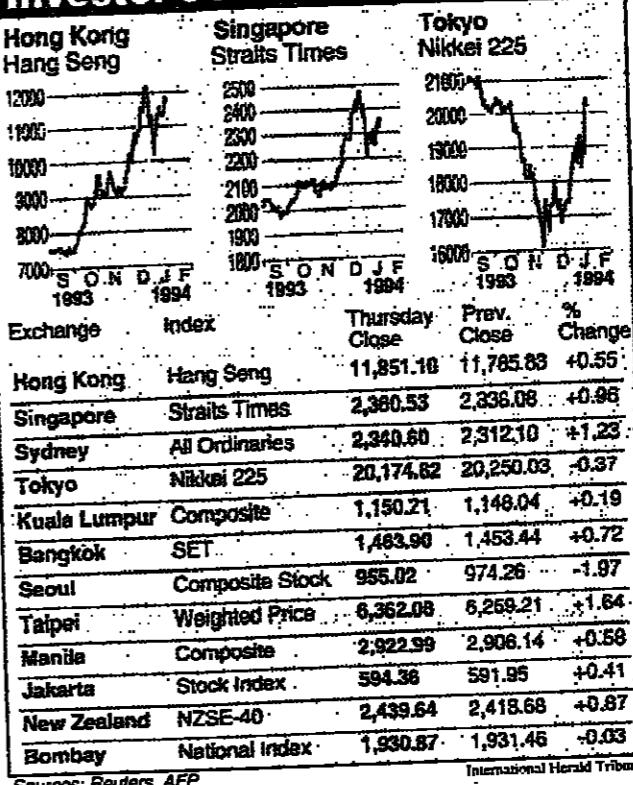
Half-year net profit rose to 768.9 million dollars, or 34 cents a share, from 490.1 million dollars, or 30 cents a share, a year ago.

News Corp.'s shares on the Sydney Stock Exchange surged 5 percent on the results, closing up 52 cents at 10.56.

British newspapers and the company's free-standing U.S. inserts business were laggards. News Corp. has newspaper and television interests in the United States, Britain, Australia and Asia.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

#### Investor's Asia



Sources: Reuters, AFP

International Herald Tribune

#### Very briefly:

• South Korea's Composite Stock index fell almost 2 percent as the government moved to cool its recent advances; the Finance Ministry is seeking to keep prices from rising more quickly than the economy is growing — raised margin requirements and reduced the maximum amount of a single issue that certain institutional investors could buy.

• South Korea plans to relax foreign-exchange laws, allowing individuals to hold \$20,000 of foreign currency, up from \$2,000, and raising limits on overseas investments for companies.

• NEC Corp., Hitachi Ltd. and Toshiba Corp. will halt expansion of 4-megabit dynamic random-access memory chip production and boost 16-megabit DRAM output instead.

• Taiwan is offering to cut tariffs on 475 imported items in its bid to join the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade; the proposals include reducing tariffs on 73 industrial products by 30 percent on average, 252 industrial goods by 17.5 percent, and 150 agricultural items by 12.5 percent.

• Taiwan and China had \$7.91 billion of trade through Hong Kong in the first 11 months of last year, up 19.1 percent from the similar 1992 period, although the growth appeared to slow in November, when trade was \$700 million, up 10.3 percent.

AFX, AFP, Bloomberg, Reuters

## JAL Chooses Pratt & Whitney

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Japan Air Lines on Thursday awarded Pratt & Whitney a \$440 million contract for 44 engines for the Boeing 777 that JAL has ordered.

Pratt & Whitney, a unit of United Technologies Corp., won with its PW 4000 series engine over General Electric Co.'s series 90 and Rolls Royce PLC's new Trent 800 series.

JAL has ordered 10 of the new 777s from Boeing Co. and has options on 10 more.

The carrier said it had looked at reliability, safety, environmental considerations and product support before choosing Pratt & Whitney.

"It was always going to be a difficult order to win," a Rolls Royce spokesman said in London. He noted that JAL and Japan's two other airlines, All Nippon Airways and Japan Air Systems, have been regular Pratt & Whitney customers.

With the Japanese stress on long-term business relationships, he said, Rolls Royce faced a major challenge.

(Bloomberg, AFX)

## Asian and U.S. Demand for China's Bond

Agence France-Presse

LONDON — China has successfully sold its biggest Eurobond issue, raising \$1 billion, with strong demand from Asia and the United States, market analysts said here on Thursday. The response from European investors was mixed, they said.

The 10-year issue matures on Feb. 17, 2004. The price was set at 99,406 percent with a 6.5 percent coupon, giving a spread of 85 basis points, or 0.85 percentage point, over 10-year U.S. Treasury issues.

That yield "was not enough to really entice European investors," said one analyst who preferred not to be identified.

The issue, announced on

Wednesday, drew attention to China's voracious appetite for cash.

The Bank for International Settlements in Basel, in its report on the first half of 1993, said that according to its calculations, China had drawn \$11.4 billion in the 12 months to the middle of 1993. That comprised new lending of \$3.5 billion and the withdrawal of \$7.9 billion from bank deposits, the BIS said.

The global issue meant China was selling the bonds simultaneously on the Asian, European and U.S. markets. China has already tapped the European and Asian markets with smaller issues, but this was the first time that U.S. investors had been invited to subscribe to a Chinese bond issue.

Standard & Poor's Corp. on Wednesday gave the Chinese bond a rating of BBB, the middle of the

lowest category of bonds considered to be investment grade.

Moody's Investors Service gives a higher rating of A3 to China's foreign debt.

S&P still said its rating outlook for China was generally positive. It said this "reflects the likelihood that political and macroeconomic developments in China will support progressive, albeit uneven, implementation of the economic reform program."

S&P said, however, that "credibility remains constrained by recurring episodes of economic overheating — as in 1988-1989 and since 1992 — and the uncertainties related to China's potentially difficult leadership succession."

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**Herald Tribune**

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE W

# NASDAQ

**Thursday's Prices**  
NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time.  
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000  
most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is  
updated twice a year.

**AMEX**

**Thursday's Closing**  
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

**Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Not all stocks**

dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

- a — dividend cash extract.
- b — annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend.
- c — liquidating dividend.
- cd — called.

**d** — new **covered**  
**d** — new **yearly low**  
**e** — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months  
**g** — dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 1.5% non-residence

1—dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend,  
1—dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action

k — dividend paid this year, unpaid, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting.  
l — dividend declared or paid this year, on accumulative issue with dividends in arrears.

□ — new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading.  
□D — next day delivery.  
P/E — price-to-earnings ratio.

P/E — price-earnings ratio.  
r — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus  
stock dividend.  
s — stock ratio. Dividend declared per share divided by  
dividend paid per share.

**6—stock split, Dividend begins with date of split.**  
**6s—soder.**  
**7—dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated**  
**cost value of the dividend.**

**cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.**  
**u — new yearly high.**  
**v — trading halted.**  
**wf — low transaction fees or no commitment.**

vi.—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

wd — when distributed.  
wl — when issued.  
ww — with warrants.

X — ex-dividend or ex-rights.  
xdls — ex-distribution.  
xw — without warrants.  
x — ex-dividend and ex-rights.

v — ex-dividend and sales in full.  
yld — yield.  
z — sales in full.



# SPORTS

## Knight Loses, But Team Wins

The Associated Press

Dan Dakich is no Bobby Knight. And for that, Indiana fans are probably grateful.

When Knight was ejected with two technical fouls early in the second half, Dakich, Indiana's assistant coach, engineered an 11-point rally that culminated in the 14th-ranked Hoosiers' 87-83 overtime victory over Ohio State on Wednesday night in Bloomington, Indiana.

"As the game wore on, particularly in the last 16 or 17 minutes of the game, I thought the Indiana coaching got a lot better," Knight said. "I thought the officiating must have been better also."

Knight has been ejected from two exhibition games this season — and two Big Ten games in 23 years at Indiana. Both technicals on Wednesday night, which came 69 seconds apart, were for arguing with officials.

Ohio State (9-10, 2-6 Big Ten) made three free throws on Knight's technicals and scored on the possession after each to take a 49-38 lead with 14:49 to go. After that, Indiana scored 10 consecutive points to get back into the game.

The Hoosiers (13-4, 6-2) extended the nation's longest home winning streak to 40 games.

Pat Graham scored 29 points for Indiana, while Lawrence Funderburke scored 29 for Ohio State. Just

21 seconds into the game, Brian Evans, a Hoosier forward, dislocated his right shoulder for the second time this season.

No. 7 Kentucky 82, Alabama 67: Rodrick Rhodes and Anthony Epps each scored five points during a 12-1 spurt as Kentucky (17-3, 7-2 Southeastern Conference) stopped visiting Alabama (10-7, 6-3).

No. 16 Wisconsin 87, Michigan State 62: Michael Finley scored 32 points, 25 in the first half, as the Badgers, (14-3, 5-3 Big Ten) playing at home without their ailing freshman center, Rashard Griffith, used a conference-record 14 3-pointers to bury the Spartans (14-7, 5-4).

Marquette 58, No. 17 Alabama-Birmingham 54: Roney Eford scored 13 points, three on a go-ahead shot with 1:24 left, as the Warriors (14-5, 6-1) beat visiting Alabama-Birmingham (16-3, 4-2) for the second time this season and retained first place in the Great Midwest Conference. Carter Long scored 19 points for the losers.

No. 18 St. Louis 94, Dayton 75: Ervin Clagett, with seven of a school-record 14 3-pointers, scored 25 points as the Billikens (17-1, 4-1 Great Midwest) matched their victory total for the last two seasons. It was the ninth straight loss for visiting Dayton (4-12, 0-4).

Virginia 73, No. 21 Maryland 66: Junior Burrough upstaged Maryland's heralded freshman, Joe



Shaquille O'Neal stopped Jon Koncak, but not the Hawks.

Smith, with 26 points, 13 rebounds and 8 blocks as the Cavaliers (12-5, 6-2 Atlantic Coast Conference) defeated the visiting Terrapins (12-5).

Smith, who was leading the nation's freshmen in scoring (20.8), rebounds (10.7) and blocks (3.6), had a season-low 10 points, 12 rebounds and 2 blocks. He had four shots blocked by Burrough.

Iowa 92, No. 22 Minnesota 88: Jess Settles scored 19 points, and

Chris Kingsbury gave Iowa a lift in his first start with five 3-pointers as the Hawkeyes (9-8, 3-5 Big Ten) won at home. Voshon Leonard scored 30 points for Minnesota (14-7, 4-4), getting 15 in the final 4:25.

No. 24 Florida 68, Auburn 67: Dan Cross scored 20 points and hit a 10-foot jumper with 1:21 left as Florida (17-3, 7-1 Southeastern Conference) beat visiting Auburn (5-12, 0-9).

## Wilkins Gets No. 900 as Hawks Win

The Associated Press

After a shaky start, NBA victory No. 900 came easily for the Atlanta Hawks' coach, Lenny Wilkins.

The Orlando Magic took a 30-25 lead, but Duane Ferrell's 30-footer as the first period ended started a run as the Hawks pulled away for a 118-99 victory Wednesday night.

"I know deep down inside that

### NBA HIGHLIGHTS

he is thrilled about No. 900," said Craig Ehlo, who also played for Wilkins at Cleveland.

"On the outside, he doesn't want you to know. He's a great coach. He has turned several teams around. He's made every team he's coached better. He just loves a challenge."

Wilkins said that "it was nice to get it at home."

Ehlo and other reserves outscored the Magic, 20-4, in the first seven minutes of the second period. The Hawks led by as many as 30 points late in the third quarter.

Shaquille O'Neal got 22 points, his 17th straight game with 20 or more, but Orlando teammate Aron Hardaway got only nine.

Mavericks 92, Timberwolves 88: Dallas won for the third time in three tries at the Target Center this season, as Jamal Mashburn scored 26 points, but are 1-4 in all other games. The only other victory came at home against Sacramento.

## Elderly Handlebar Hope U.S. Cyclist Turns Pro, in Europe, at 28

By Samuel Abt  
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — When Marty Jamison decided to look for a job last summer, he sent out a letter listing his strengths.

They were considerable for an amateur bicycle racer: in the last two years, victories in the Tour de Beauce in Canada, the South Eastern Cycling Classic in the United States, the Tour de Marne Galante and the Fleche de Lorraine in France, third places in the Tour of Okinawa and the Norwegian Cycle Week, two fourth places and a fifth place in stages of the highly regarded Tour de l'Ain in France, technical victories in the Marie Galante, the Tour de Guadeloupe and the Tour du Martinique, three victories in the Tour d'Emeraude and the Tour de L'Orne.

He lives in Salt Lake City near WordPerfect, and for the people who work there it's important to have one American rider on the team.

Ras, who was expanding the team from 16 to 22 riders with the same \$5.5 million budget he had last year, understood the advantages of hiring the local boy.

He lives in Salt Lake City near



Marty Jamison: "I'm mature."

letter — an uncommon age to begin a professional career, which most amateurs do at 22 or 23.

But not many amateurs have such an imposing record, and the letter worked. Jamison, who will turn 29 on May 18, is now a first-year professional with the WordPerfect team, which is based in the Netherlands.

"I know I'm 28 years old," said Jan Ras, the WordPerfect director of sports, managing to look dignified and uninterested at the same time.

He is an American, and over the years few Americans have found it easy to adjust to the European ways of professional bicycle racing, the distance from home and the differences in language, food and culture. Few also have the necessary talent. Of the nearly 600 riders in the European pack this season, only 8 are Americans.

And he was 28 when he wrote his

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WordPerfect, and for the people who work there it's important to have one American rider on the team.

Harrie Jansen, another team official, put it this way: "We didn't take him on because he's an American. He happens to be a good climber."

Sitting in the hotel lobby after the team presentation, Jamison confirmed that he does climb well, although he does not consider himself a specialist. Nor does he consider himself a time-trialing specialist despite three victories as an amateur in the race against the clock.

"What he is, he explained as a cockpit pianist improbably began to play for the lunch crowd, is an all-arounder with a preference for long and tough races.

"That's why I wasn't really interested in riding for an American team," he said. "I wanted to be part of a professional team in Europe because I race better in Europe. I'm more motivated. I do better in longer, harder races. I find more motivation when I see others fade, and you only see that in the longer European races. I love stage races, I really do."

Despite that affection, he will not be racing for WordPerfect when it sends two eight-man squads to the first stage races on its calendar: the Ruta del Sol in Spain and the Tour de l'Ain in France, both starting Saturday and running for six days and, instead, Jamison will begin his professional career with a one-day race, the Classic Haro in France, in mid-February.

His first stage race will be the Tour of Valencia in Spain later in the month, and, Ras said, if Jamison does well there, he may ride in the next race with Chateaubriant.

"We hope he's going to the Tour de l'Ain because it's great to have an American on the team when you're there," Ras said. That race is scheduled for 10 days in May.

But, added Ras, "We have 22 riders on the team, so he has to be good or he stays at home. Just like the others. It's a case of fighting for their place."

Jamison said he accepted those terms despite the pressure to perform almost instantly. "A lot of American riders never adapt, and they end up racing very well."

That gave him confidence in his ability to survive far from home.

"I wanted to do it and I did it," he said. "I've managed to do it very well," he added. "A lot of American riders never adapt, and they end up going back home."

WordPerfect, the computer software maker, is based in Utah, which did not hurt Jamison's chances of landing a job when he sent out his letter.

"A lot of things fell together for me," he said. "I sent my portfolio to Jan Ras in Holland and to the WordPerfect office in Utah just before the world championships and I explained that I'd follow up with a phone call after the championships. And I did that." He finished 20th in that race in Oslo last summer.

"I had this very, very strong feeling about WordPerfect, and I made sure the directors saw my results and had a feeling for my ambitions," Jamison continued. "I gave it 100 percent effort and it paid off."

## SCOREBOARD

### BASKETBALL

#### NBA Standings

##### ESTERN CONFERENCE

###### Atlantic Division

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
New York	32	11	.744	—
Orlando	22	18	.538	—
Atlanta	21	19	.500	—
New Jersey	22	22	.494	1 1/2
Boston	20	25	.444	1 1/2
Philadelphia	18	25	.419	1 1/2
Washington	16	33	.324	2 1/2
Central Division	31	11	.733	—
Atlanta	30	12	.714	1
Charlotte	22	21	.514	1 1/2
Chicago	19	22	.455	1 1/2
Indiana	19	22	.455	1 1/2
Milwaukee	12	32	.273	1 1/2
Detroit	10	33	.214	2 1/2

##### WESTERN CONFERENCE

###### Midwest Division

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Houston	29	13	.690	—
San Antonio	30	14	.682	1
Utah	29	15	.673	1
Denver	20	23	.455	1 1/2
Minnesota	14	28	.333	2 1/2
Seattle	10	37	.216	3 1/2
Pacific Division	31	11	.733	—
Houston	30	12	.714	1
San Antonio	22	21	.514	1 1/2
Utah	20	23	.455	1 1/2
Denver	14	28	.333	2 1/2
Minnesota	10	37	.216	3 1/2
Seattle	13	29	.310	4 1/2

##### WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

###### EAST

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GP	QA
Bucks	11	22	1	70	20	—
Bulls	21	21	1	69	20	—
Knicks	23	19	2	69	20	—
Warriors	16	21	2	68	20	—
Timberwolves	16	21	2	68	20	—
Heat	14	23	1	67	20	—
Spurs	14	23	1	67	20	—
Knicks	14	23	1	67	20	—
Timberwolves	14	23	1	67	20	—
Heat	14	23	1	67	20	—
Spurs	14	23	1	67	20	—
Knicks	14	23				

# SPORTS

## Thousands Mourn As Maier Is Buried

The Associated Press

VIENNA — Ski-mad Austria bid farewell Thursday to Ulrike Maier, the "skiing mom" who died after breaking her neck during a race last weekend.

Thousands of people, including tearful teammates, ski officials, neighbors and fans flocked to the funeral in Maier's native Ramsau, a small town near Salzburg where her father runs a ski school.

Austrian trainers carried the wooden coffin through the streets to the church in whose graveyard she was buried. Maier's longtime boyfriend, Hubert Schwaighofer, walked behind but their 4-year-old daughter, Melanie, was not present. She still has not been told of her mother's death.

In Sierra Nevada, Spain, World Cup women skiers held a 10-minute memorial service.

Ulli, as the two-time World Super-G champion, was known, was perhaps the most beloved of all ski stars in this Alpine nation, where triumphs are a source of national pride.

"The shock sits deep," the best-selling Neue Kronenzeitung noted Thursday.

## The Superfast Downhills: As Many Green Lights as Red

By Barbara Lloyd  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The death of the veteran downhill skier Ulrike Maier of Austria has raised questions about the equipment skiers use today.

Are modern skis the equivalent of the oversized tennis racket, the breakthrough in tennis that changed forever the way a ball is served? And more important, are the new skis too dangerous?

The idea of cartwheel innovations in Alpine equipment has been broached in Switzerland by Marc Hodler, president of the International Alpine Ski Federation. He suggested that high speeds might be tempered by regulating equipment.

Skii manufacturers shiver at the thought.

"The equipment is so good now that you go into turns at 90 miles an hour and expect to come out," said Dan Simonsen, U.S. product manager for Fischer, the Austrian ski manufacturer. "Ski today are really easy to use. They go faster, and they turn easier."

But, Simonsen cautions, there is a more salient problem: "How competitive the racers

really are. The races are so close, and the athletes are competing on such a fine line of victory."

Indeed, a World Cup downhill racer changes skis the way Formula One drivers change spark plugs. The top skiers travel with their own "tech reps," equipment experts who tune the skis and check the bindings every time an athlete steps off the snow.

Design innovations have increased downhill speeds in the last five years from about 120 to 145 kph (75 to 90 mph) for men, and from 95 to 120 kph for women.

Few deny that speed is a factor in accidents. But in Maier's case, it appears that the unusual dynamics of her fall contributed greatly to her injuries, said Hank Tauber, a vice president of the International Ski Federation.

Tauber, president of Marker ski bindings in Salt Lake City, was women's coach for the U.S. Ski Team from 1987-92.

Maier spun out of control Saturday in the downhill World Cup event at Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany.

"It was a whole lot of bad luck," Tauber said, noting that initial reports that Maier hit a

timing post may be inaccurate. Rather, he said, it appears that she caught an edge, whisked by the pole with an extreme whiplash motion, and hit her head on the snow.

Still, speed is an issue, Tauber said. "There is no question we're pressing the envelope of what these bodies can do."

But Hilary Lindzi, 24, of Juneau, Alaska, who won her first World Cup downhill Wednesday, wants no part of speed control.

The 1992 Olympic silver medalist said in a telephone interview from Spain. "The downhill is supposed to be fast. Otherwise it should be called something else."

Even the manufacturers, however, are worried. Daniel Mornet, vice president for racing and promotion at Rossignol North America, a French ski manufacturer, said that the sport has some limits. But ski design is not part of Mornet's remedy.

"You cannot slow down the technology," Mornet said. "Women want to go faster and faster on the downhill. We try to make the turns easier and to make it faster. But the only way to limit speed is to design the course for women."

He said it was wrong to change the women's downhill for the Olympic Winter Games in Lillehammer, Norway.

After a pre-Olympics competition last year, female downhill skiers complained that the course, designed specifically for them, was too easy. Instead, they persuaded officials to allow them to ski a shorter version of the men's downhill course.

Christin Cooper, a 1984 U.S. Olympic silver medalist in the giant slalom, has skied the Lillehammer course, and disagrees.

"It was so flat that if it snowed on race day, the women would be standing up as if they were on cross-country skis," she said.

"We should be making more demanding courses, but not necessarily faster ones," Cooper said about the speed issue. "You'd be getting into trouble by trying to hold back technology. That doesn't work. The answer lies in setting guidelines within the nature of the sport. Make courses that turn."

In the end, the shock of Maier's death may be its own brake on daredevil skiing. Tamara McKinney, a U.S. World Cup racer who was forced to retire after a high-speed fall in 1989,

said that it never occurred to her that she could die racing.

"It's a very scary element of a sport that I never thought of as life-threatening," McKinney said. "It never entered my head."

It was something that happened on the men's course, she said, which was always more challenging.

Perhaps, as the Italian racer Alberto Tomba views it, the only way to avoid disaster in the downhill is to ignore it altogether.

"When you go down, you never know what you are going to meet up with," Tomba said recently. "Then you have on a ski suit that doesn't protect you in any way. Likewise, it's the same with your helmet. It does little or no good when you take such a disastrous fall."

World Cup ski coaches "stand behind the professional craft of the International Ski Federation," Jari Svanberg of Sweden, chairman of a coaches' working group, said in a statement issued Thursday in Sierra Nevada, Spain.

"We feel that the FIS management is responsive to our concerns and sensitive to the safety considerations we all share for the athletes," the statement added. (Reuters)

## Smoking Is Dangerous

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LILLEHAMMER, Norway — Three Olympic volunteers received minor injuries when a roof collapsed under the weight of snow at the hotel where members of the International Olympic Committee will stay during the Games.

Dag Koppervik, manager of the five-star Lillehammer Hotel, where IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch and other officials are booked, said Thursday that workers clearing snow off the hotel roof had not realized they were shoveling it on to the temporary, plastic roof of a garden shed.

"Unfortunately, three volunteers were standing in there having a smoke and the roof collapsed," he said.

"They were taken to a hospital and treated, he said.

"One had an ankle injury and the other two had scratches and bruises. The snow was very heavy, of course."

Lillehammer has been hit by record snowfall during the run-up to the Games that start Feb. 12. (AP, Reuters)



Norwegian soldiers worked Thursday to clear the latest night's snow from the bobsled and skeleton track at Flenderfossen.

## For Bonnie Blair, One Eye on Gold, One on Clock

By George Vecsey  
New York Times Service

MILWAUKEE — In countries like Norway and the Netherlands, where speed skaters are superstars, people turn and gawk at Bonnie Blair.

They are polite about it, in their generally excellent English, but they let her know they recognize her as the winner of three Olympic gold medals. She thinks she likes the attention.

"It's very unique," Blair said recently. "These people know you in your uniform, they know your skating style, they know your times, they know you in street clothes. She can still go about my business, but it's nice."

People do not turn and gawk in her neighborhood near Milwaukee. Some recognize her, but many others just see her as the slim, energetic 29-year-old woman tossing items in her shopping cart. And she thinks she likes the anonymity, too.

"Michael Jordan can't go to the grocery store," she said. "Notoriety is all right, as long as it's not too overwhelming."

Bonnie Blair also confesses that while she is rushing through the supermarket, she is doing her share of plucking from side to side. She is watching other women her age, noting that they often have tiny companions, propped up in the figure skating and speed skating.

She thinks she is still at the peak to win two more gold medals. People say the most explosive athletes tend to be on the downward slope when they're 30, which Blair will do March 18.

But she replies: "Look at Carl Lewis and Lindsey Christie. That's as short a sprint as you can get, and they're still going."

She does concede that this will be her last Winter Games. The lords of the Olympics did her a huge favor, without having her in mind, when they moved the Winter Games up two years to follow the 1992 Games in France. But now she says, "I'll skate until the end of next season," and that will be it.

She has been at this sport so long that she knows there are no simple answers for her success.

She feels strong and untouched by life, but at the same time she is on the verge of becoming the grand old lady of what used to be called amateur sports.

She will go to Norway needing one gold medal to tie the swimmer Janet Evans, the diver Patsy McCrory and the sprinter Evelyn Ashford as the most successful American women in Olympic history.

And a fifth gold medal would put her ahead of everybody, ever.

She is expected to compete in the 500- and 1,000-meter events, and she will be the favorite in both of them, and she may skip the 1,500-meter race.

While Nancy Kerrigan can count on eight-digit income from one gold medal in figure skating, Bonnie Blair could leave Norway with a total of five gold medals and financial expectations of two or three digits lower. Her sport just isn't, shall we say, sexy.

Blair happens to be relatively wiry, but her sport demands powerful muscles and care not one whit for pretty features or makeup or elegant hair. There are no judges in speed skating. Nobody gets style points — or even sympathy points — the way certain figure skaters seem to do.

in 1992 I opted not to go. I knew what it meant by then. In 1994, I've got an idea I'd like to go again, but part of it depends on whether I can sit down or stand."

She has been training for two years for two more gold medals, and she isn't sure about the future.

She has known emotional parades, joyous welcoming ceremonies back home in Champaign, Illinois, but she has no image of what it could be like if she wins two more golds.

"I definitely feel very fortunate,

but I don't know what I will do with it," she said. "In some way, I'll give back to sports, but I don't know what that role will be — administrative, coaching. Speed skating will always be part of my life."

She does know that her mother in Illinois is throwing a few broad hints that Blair might be ready to settle down in Milwaukee.

And her mother is also throwing some pretty broad hints about hearing rumors that Blair and another speed skater, David Cruk-

shank, four years her junior, are about to get married.

Blair laughs at the gossip. "I don't know anything about it," she said. "It's great that your best friend understands you and you understand him, but that's all I know."

She has put many things in abeyance while training for her last Games. She goes to Norway to race against one clock, but Bonnie Blair admits without much prodding that she hears other clocks ticking, too.

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but I don't know what I will do with it," she said. "In some way, I'll give back to sports, but I don't know what that role will be — administrative, coaching. Speed skating will always be part of my life."

She does know that her mother in Illinois is throwing a few broad hints that Blair might be ready to settle down in Milwaukee.

And her mother is also throwing some pretty broad hints about hearing rumors that Blair and another speed skater, David Cruk-

shank, four years her junior, are about to get married.

Blair laughs at the gossip. "I don't know anything about it," she said. "It's great that your best friend understands you and you understand him, but that's all I know."

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## OBSERVER

## Bullish on Prisons

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Get into plastics, the dreary old growth-up advised Dustin Hoffman in "The Graduate," and young men everywhere laughed. I wasn't quite young enough to get the joke.

The dreary old fellow was simply tipping Dustin on a good capitalist enterprise, wasn't he?

This was surely sound advice than Horace Greeley's "Go west, young man, and grow up with the country," which people have listened to without laughter since Greeley issued it in 1850.

Unlike getting into plastics, going west plucked American youth into the degrading world of federal dependency, for Greeley's west was the ultimate handout state.

The U. S. Army disposed of inconvenient Indians for Westerners. The government gave them land inexplicably cheap, when not free. Western cattle, agricultural, mining and timber industrialists still enjoy big-hearted federal subsidies in the form of cheap rents for cutting, digging and using public lands.

By contrast, a young man getting into plastics was the very model of the entrepreneurial spirit so highly cherished today. I urged my own children to do it.

I pointed out that with millions of young Americans laughing along with Dustin at the idea of getting into plastics, plastics were going to be hard pressed to find bright young workers. This meant plastics would probably pay top dollar for entry-level jobs in a field where fortunes were sure to be made.

□

My children laughed. Why should they face the rigors of capitalist competition, they asked, when they could go west, get into California's defense-industry colossus and live off the federal dole handed out by the Pentagon?

And look what happened to them: After working their way to the top of multibillion-dollar defense industries, they used to enjoy coming east to taunt their father about his taxes being used to buy their Lamborghinis, Chateau LaTour and South American ranches.

Now the joke's on them, because they are bankrupt as the rest of California. This means they have to live on their vast Florida estates,

where they invested their fortunes and cellar their wine as soon as they learned that Florida law sheltered the bankrupt from importunate bill collectors.

It was 1967 when Dustin was advised to get into plastics, and the business picture has changed a lot since then. Nowadays if I wanted to point him to a sure-fire growth industry, I'd say, "Dustin, get into plastics."

The intense political pressure to lock up bad characters forever is going to create business opportunities that most people, including the politicians, have not yet foreseen. Here's how:

□

The idea of locking them up forever is so exhilarating to the voters right now that they are forgetting that forever, as the old song says, is a long, long time.

The average bad character who goes over for good this year at age 21 will probably still be in the joint 50 or 60, and in some cases 70 years from now. This means that by 2050 200 prisons are going to be swarming with geriatric cases.

The average prison will then confront all the nightmarish problems now dumped onto retirement and nursing homes, plus a few more: prisoners who are inconvenient, all memory gone, unable to walk or sit up unaided or feed or bathe them selves.

This isn't exactly what politicians and public now have in mind when cheering for prison eternal, but they are soon going to be stuck with it, and a young go-getter can make a fortune by getting in on the ground floor of businesses that will eventually be needed to cope with it.

Needs will include: vast quantities of privately supplied in-prison geriatric nursing and medical counseling; sound amplifiers for cells of Alzheimer's patients so that constantly repeated recordings can remind them where they are and why they are being punished.

Later, when the public rebels against the expense of keeping decrepit crooks in prisons, there will be pressure to house them in low-cost halfway nursing homes until Congress decides what to do next.

Get into prisons, young man, and make your fortune in old ones.

New York Times Service

## Classics or Jazz: Why Not Both, Together?

By Mike Zwerin  
*International Herald Tribune*

PARIS — Lalo Schifrin did not feel comfortable telling the guys he jammed with in Left Bank caves about going to church to hear his professor, Oliver Messiaen, play classical masses. He couldn't talk his fellow students at the Paris Conservatory into catching Chet Baker either. This was 1953, the *twain* did not meet.

At the same time, Stan Kenton added a large string section to his already very big band. A second tour bus was needed. One, it was announced, would be for sleeping, the other for partying. With the exception of a bisocial cellist, the string section all opted for sleep. The horns and the rhythm section partied. I first heard the story from someone involved and have since heard it told to illustrate how jazz and classical music were poles apart.

For better or worse — or better and worse — they have been coming closer. Igor Stravinsky wrote "Ebony Concerto" for Woody Herman's band. Duke Ellington began to be called America's greatest composer. Leonard Bernstein wrote "West Side Story," and he hugged Omette Coleman after a set in the Five Spot Café — "they" approved of "us." Wynton Marsalis won both classical and jazz Grammy awards. Schifrin, 62, recently released two albums titled "Jazz Meets the Symphony."

Schifrin has played a key role in the rapprochement for a long time. His father, Louis, was concertmaster of the Buenos Aires Philharmonic; Schifrin was seduced by jazz at an early age. Formed by both cultures, he felt no obligation to choose between them. All music was related, why did people cut it up and squeeze it into small boxes? Returning from Paris to his native Buenos Aires in 1956, Schifrin found his confere Astor Piazzolla anguished about being squeezed into a tango box. He tried to reassure him that the bridge he was building over troubled water between the tango and the concerto was structurally sound. "Don't spend so much energy fighting them," Astor, he said. "Who cares what it's called. Just be Piazzolla."

Schifrin was good at just being Lalo Schifrin. Equally at ease conducting, composing, arranging or playing the blues on the piano, he organized a big band in the Basie tradition and fronted it. Passing through Argentina on a U. S. State Department-sponsored world tour, Dizzy Gillespie was so impressed by the band and its arrangements that he hired Schifrin on the spot. He was 24 ("What a great big man!"). His suite "Gillespiana" was premiered in Carnegie Hall in 1961.

Schifrin was also good at just making money. Writing music for Xavier Cugat, for example. It's called paying dues. But he did not pay for long and they were not heavy. He befriended scholar-composer-conductor Gunther Schuller, who was shuffling jazz and symphonic traditions into something called "Third Stream." Philharmonics did not want wailing saxophones and the oboe does not fit big band swing, so Schuller went hunting for foundation grants to fund specific formations performing Third Stream pieces composed by himself, Jon Lewis, Gil Evans, Schifrin and others. Some interesting music was produced, but the sources dried up.

Charlie Parker and Clifford Brown recorded standards accompanied by strings. This was part of a *fad* combining classical condensation and jazz panacea. Strings were a symbol of social acceptance, with strings you were legitimate. Schifrin scored "Explorations," the drummer Louie Bellson with strings. Fusing drums and strings is not evident and Miles Davis,



Lalo Schifrin thought of movies as a "perfect place for jazz to meet the symphony."

for one, was impressed. He called Schifrin out of the blue. "Expulsive deleted," he said. "Write something like that for me."

It never happened, but by coincidence they sailed from New York to Le Havre on the SS United States together. Miles, as was his wont, turned an existential key. He did this sort of thing at all hours of the day and night. "I come from Dizzy," he told Schifrin over cocktails in the ship's saloon.

"Dizzy comes from Roy [Elbridge] and Roy comes from Louis [Armstrong]," This was obvious to the point of banality, but Schifrin began to reflect on continuum. Schoenberg would not have happened without Wagner, there would have been no Wagner without Brahms, they all owed Beethoven and Beethoven owed Mozart. Now maybe it was time for a merger. Symphonic colors can inspire improvisers to change their tune, and the two elements combined can inspire listeners. Schifrin wondered if Miles and Schoenberg were in fact leading to the same place, a place

where they could support each other rather than water each other down. Here the Stream would be an efficient conveyer of contemporary emotion rather than a conventional current.

Hollywood of all places.

Johnny Mandel combined jazz subject matter with classical textures to accent the energy of "I Want to Live." It was a sort of an inside joke more than a credit. He was more out-front about it writing for the TV series "Peter Gunn." It was on the table, producers were talking. "Believe it or not," Schifrin said. "I moved to L. A. for artistic reasons not for the money. Hollywood studios already employed symphony orchestras, the best jazzmen were out there. I thought the movies might be the perfect place for jazz to meet the symphony, which always was and still is my goal."

Not that he was comparing himself to anybody, but Schifrin is aware that Stravinsky had also been launched on the road to success by writing program music, enhancing ballet in that case.

He scored "The Cincinnati Kid" (with Ray Charles singing), "Bullitt," "Dirty Harry," "Cool Hand Luke" and the TV series "Starsky and Hutch." Much of the music had a syncopated edge and it all had an unmistakable personality. He won four Grammy awards and received six Oscar nominations.

He was not "jazzing up" anything. Like all successful movie music, it did not call attention to itself. It enhanced images. How would he describe his larger-than-life sound theme for "Mission Impossible"?

He laughed: "I try this 'A 5/4 boogie woogie with Latin implications.' Seriously, I don't know what it is. It just came out like that."

In 1992, he recorded "Jazz Meets The Symphony" (Atlantic) with the London Philharmonic and his trio (Grady Tate, drums, Ray Brown, bass). Volume Two is due out this spring. Schifrin is one of the few composers who can make a symphony orchestra take off on "Blues in the Basement."

He uses Dizzy, Duke and Miles as "points of departure." The trick is "to have as much fun as they did in the first place. Imitation is not fun. They did what they did better than I can do. The fun is to discover something new. To re-create. Re-creating can be part of the creative process. Any musician of any style can incorporate elements from any other style as long as their soul remains uncompromised. As we approach the millennium, it is my hope that my two *Jazz Meets The Symphony* albums will come to be considered a celebration of walls and fences coming down."

## PEOPLE

**Germaine Greer Opens Her House to Homeless**

Germaine Greer, the feminist writer, has invited the homeless in England to move into her house near Cambridge with her. Writing in a weekly newspaper whose proceeds aid the homeless, Greer said: "I believe that hospitality is a sacred duty of all privileged people." The newspaper said there had been a substantial response but all calls and letters are being forwarded to Greer's agent.

The family, estate and lawyer of the late Geoffrey F. Bowers, a New York lawyer, have sued the creators of the movie "Philadelphia" for "no less than \$10 million" in compensation, alleging that the film was based on the lawyer's life. The suit names Tri-Star Pictures, the producer, the screenwriter, and the director, Jonathan Demme, as defendants. It also names a producer, Scott Rudin, who was not involved in the film.

The French Federation of Horse Butchers is demanding equal TV time, declaring it is "profoundly shocked" that Brigitte Bardot told a national audience to quit eating horse meat and urged the government to ban it.

A ceremony in London to unveil a plaque on a house once owned by James Joyce was disrupted by an angry outburst by the house's grandson, Stephen Joyce. After a small crowd listened to praise of Joyce's "four great works" and readings from "Ulysses," a study-hands-bearded man leaped onto the terrace, took the microphone and made a speech, according to The Independent. "No one saw fit to invite me and my wife here today," said Joyce, 62. "Yesterday in Zurich, I stood beside my grandfather's grave and told him I was coming here. 'Good,' he said, 'you do that.'

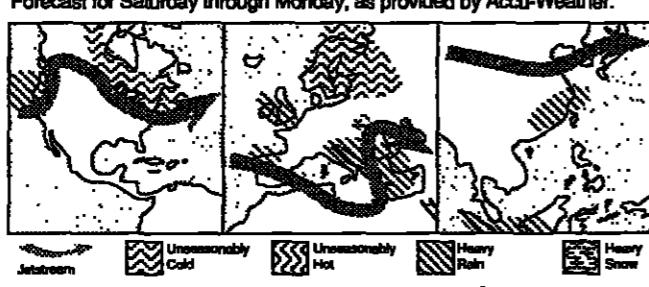
Rumors in the Japanese press that Princess Masako, wife of the heir to the Japanese throne, is pregnant are "quite unfounded," her mother, Yoko Owada, said Thursday.

## INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

Appears on Pages 8 & 17

## WEATHER

## Europe



## North America

Light rain will linger over the Great Lakes and northern through the Ohio River to New England this weekend. Bitterly cold air from the Great Lakes and New England will move over the Great Lakes and New England early next week. A storm from the Pacific will spread rain into the Pacific Northwest Monday.

## Middle East

Today: High 70° Low 45° Tomorrow: High 70° Low 45°

## Latin America

Today: High 70° Low 45° Tomorrow: High 70° Low 45°

## Asia

Today: High 70° Low 45° Tomorrow: High 70° Low 45°

## Africa

Today: High 70° Low 45° Tomorrow: High 70° Low 45°

## North America

Today: High 70° Low 45° Tomorrow: High 70° Low 45°

## Europe

Today: High 70° Low 45° Tomorrow: High 70° Low 45°

## Asia

Today: High 70° Low 45° Tomorrow: High 70° Low 45°

## Africa

Today: High 70° Low 45° Tomorrow: High 70° Low 45°

## Latin America

Today: High 70° Low 45° Tomorrow: High 70° Low 45°

## Middle East

Today: High 70° Low 45° Tomorrow: High 70° Low 45°

## North America

Today: High 70° Low 45° Tomorrow: High 70° Low 45°

## Europe

Today: High 70° Low 45° Tomorrow: High 70° Low 45°

## Asia

Today: High 70° Low 45° Tomorrow: High 70° Low 45°

## Africa

Today: High 70° Low 45° Tomorrow: High 70° Low 45°

## WEEKEND SKI REPORT

Resort	Depth	Min.	Max.	Run	Last	Comments	Resort	Depth	Min.	Max.	Run	Last	Comments
Pas de la Case	105	155	Good	Open	Pkd	1/20 Fully open, some hard patches	Courmayeur	80	250	Good	Cld	Var	1/27 20/28 m/s open, good upper slopes
Soldeu	105	155	Good	Open	Var	1/20 Fully open, upper runs good	Sestriere	45	100	Good	Open	Pkd	1/15 All 75 m/s open, 170m of plate
Austria													
Gastein	0	80	Good	Open	Var	1/28 4/6 m/s open, bare spots evident	Reit im Winkl	95	140	Good	Open	Pkd	7/8 m/s open, great skiing
Lech	0	80	Good	Open	Var	1/28 6/6 m/s open, very good	St. Anton	130	250	Good	Open	Var	1/27 All 35 m/s open, great skiing
Lech	0	80	Good	Open	Var	1/28 6/6 m/s open, very good	Lech	130	250	Good	Open	Var	1/27 All 35 m/s open, great skiing
Lech	0	80	Good	Open	Var	1/28 6/6 m/s open, very good	Lech	130	250	Good	Open	Var	1/27 All 35 m/s open, great skiing
Lech	0	80	Good	Open	Var	1/28 6/6 m/s open, very good	Lech	130	250	Good	Open	Var	1/27 All 35 m/s open, great skiing
Lech	0	80</td											